
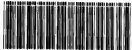




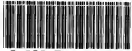


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The Menace of a Victorious Germany to the Peace and Security of the United States

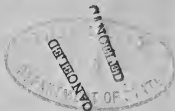
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By

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SVEINBJORN JOHNSON

Professor of Law, University of Illinois
Legal Counsel for the University of Illinois



Published by the

**CHAMPAIGN-URBANA COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA
BY AIDING THE ALLIES**

1940

X-D 742

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#2

In Time of War Prepare for Peace

By

ROLLAND BRADLEY, LL. B., M. A.

Of the Houston Bar

Published by the

HOUSTON COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA
BY AIDING THE ALLIES

1940

#3

Secret Nazi Speech

(This amazing speech, delivered in May 1940 by Richard-Walther Darré, Germany's Minister of Agriculture, to a group of high Nazi officials, appeared in Life Magazine of December 9, 1940. How this text was obtained cannot be divulged, wrote the Editor of Life, "nevertheless, after thorough investigation, Life has satisfactory reasons for believing that it is authentic as briefed on these pages.")

AS IMPORTANT officials of this country in which you have suffered for 20 years under the oppression of a foreign race and which has now been returned to us by God, I deem it proper to inform you of the nearest future of our great nation. The greater part of the members of our National Socialist Party is not yet sufficiently ripe fully to comprehend the innermost plans and intentions of our Government, nor can such plans and intentions be imparted to the masses. I appeal to your sense of solidarity, to the knowledge that you are kinsmen (*Volksgenossen*) of a nation which is not only the leading nation of the world, but a nation predestined to rule the whole world, and to your conscience, not to divulge to others anything that I will say here today. Such action would forever exclude any one of you from our midst, would exclude him from living in the sphere of our blessed union (*Gemeinschaft*), and most certainly would cost the traitor his life. I do not wish to elaborate on this further, as, being selected members who are faithful unto death to the Führer and to our ideal, I have complete confidence in you, and make this private address to you in order to pour into your hearts the confidence which you will need in the near future, in fact, in the next hours.

We are facing a great phase of our further offensive. In the next few days our armies will strike hard on the west of Europe and will destroy with one blow our eternal enemies. Everything is most carefully prepared entirely and totally to crush our opponents. With complete deliberation and without sentimentality we shall destroy France, as this wretched nation deserves no other fate. The French are a nation of fanfarons and idlers, and the fists of our good soldiers will teach these greedy pleasure-seekers and rotters to work hard for us. After the military defeat of this state, a complete social revolution will follow therein, and the French, who for years have spread poisonous and loathsome lies about our nation and our Führer, will welcome us as saviors who will deliver them from the hell of war. We have many friends in France, in Belgium,

and more of them in Holland. These friends are not only our kinsmen resident there, but also many are members of those nations. Some of them have adopted the Führer's doctrine; some of them are displaced officials of former regimes; some of them are ambitious to gain prominent positions; some who will not resist the temptation of money; all, however, will render our cause the most faithful service. Everything is fair in war. Despite the fact that we hate traitors and feel contempt for them, we can not, for the time being, give up their services as we are fighting for the highest goal, struggling for the aim entrusted to us by God, struggling to master the world for our future generations and for time eternal. After the complete defeat and humiliation of the western continental powers, it will be an easy thing to crush contemptible England, isolated and in our power. England must be destroyed as once Carthage was destroyed; the centers of this perfidious plutocracy must be turned into ruins, so that this punishment might serve as a lesson to all who will attack our nation, and particularly to the nations of the Western Hemisphere who should be cognizant of the fact that should they stand up against us, it would be their last role. Thousands of our planes will fly over proud Albion, and the thunder of bombs and fires will shake to the very foundations this accursed island that has hindered for centuries our development. Our SS regiments with the rest of the Army will finish the work of destruction without any sentimentality—destruction of the domains of babbling Churchills, senile Chamberlains, and idiotic Edens and Attlees. At the same time our diplomatic and military pressure will be brought to bear on Southeastern Europe, which, for the time being, must supply our Reich with everything necessary for the nourishment of all of us. By good or evil we shall subjugate especially Rumania because of its sources of naphtha; Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Turkey and Greece, with the aid of our brave ally, Italy. Then our way is open to the immeasurable supplies of raw materials in Africa, the country which is the natural and indisputable "living

X-D 742
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#4

Immediate Aid to the Allies



ADDRESS

by

PRESIDENT JAMES BRYANT CONANT
of Harvard University

Delivered over Columbia Broadcasting System

May 29, 1940

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#5

DEFENSE OF THE AMERICAS

by

LIVINGSTON HARTLEY



Reprinted from

"OUR MAGINOT LINE"

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Distributed by

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA BY AIDING THE ALLIES

8 West 40th Street

New York, N. Y.

Price 10c

Major Eliot Suggests Nine Ways To Bolster Britain, Protect U.S.

Stressing Urgency of Preventing or Postponing Axis Control of Sea, He Advocates Prompt and Drastic Action, Even to Break With Berlin

By Major George Fielding Eliot
Copyright, 1940, New York Tribune Inc.

During the last week we have had several useful lessons.

We have seen that the British sea power that was willing even at the risk of turning a former ally into an enemy, to take the most drastic measures to prevent acquisition by Germany of additional capital ships.

We have seen the tremendous moral value in war, let alone material value, of a bold and resolute policy which is not handicapped by refusal to take risks.

We have seen to what effect submarine and proud and warlike nation may be reduced by the new "strategy of terror" once its organized resistance power has been broken and the lives of its citizens are at the mercy of a modern technique of conquest as ruthless as that of Genghis Khan or Timur, and far more efficiently equipped and administered.

We have had laid at rest the rumors which have been going about to the effect that Britain now intends to sue for peace in her turn.

We have been told that Naad Germany does not recognize the basic concept of the Monroe Doctrine, and that Germany sees no reason why some European nations, and not others, should have possessions in the Western Hemisphere.

Germany Warns Latins

We have read in Herr Hitler's own newspaper, the "Völkischer Beobachter," a warning to our Latin American neighbors of the "unsatisfactory" attitude of their press, with a grim forecast that Germany will never forget where she found friendship and where criticism, when it comes time to settle the future relations of Germany and Latin America.

We have been brought face to face with the possibility that, with the expressed German attitude toward South America was the French possessions in this hemisphere, and presumably those of the Netherlands and Denmark as well, may, under the control of German-directed puppet governments in the home states, become centers of Nazi influence and intrigue in the New World—do any nothing of becoming naval and air bases. And this may be done without any change of flag or transfer of sovereignty without, that is, any outward violation of the Monroe Doctrine.

We have seen, from French statements, that the Germans never once abandoned their pressure to obtain control of the French fleet, despite their promises and assurances that it would not be used against Great Britain in this war. Taking those promises at face value, for what purpose was it intended that they should be used?

Coming over these lessons, adding them to what we know of our own military position, we come to certain inescapable conclusions.

Real State Is Real Sea

One is that the real state in this war is the command of the maritime communications of the Atlantic Ocean. That command rests still in British hands, thanks to the vigorous action of the British government. But it will do so only as long as the British fleet continues to exist, as long as it still has bases adequate to its operation and maintenance, and as long as it is able to maintain that freedom of action which is indispensable to the free employment of sea power.

But we must also recognize that command of the Atlantic Ocean is vital to our own security. We can exercise that command ourselves, as against the present combined fleets of the Axis; we cannot exercise it as against the fleets the Axis will have next year, plus the British fleet. We cannot build or acquire from any source, in time, the warships needed for this purpose. It is therefore necessary for us to maintain the

question to be weighed is whether we can do anything effective to contribute to this necessary end without taking risks which are unjustified by the hope of success.

Any Centre Contains Risks

Remember that we take risks any time we attempt to reduce the risk that the British fleet, in the hands of a headstrong British government, will become as ruthless as German master, or in the hands of German officers and men, may be employed to further German ambitions in the New World which will bring us into deadly danger. The risk we must weigh against the risks we take if we now try to prevent such a thing is the danger of being prevented from happening only by prolonging the powers of British resistance and thus the British fleet, or if that be impossible in the end, then in the dominion and colonies of the Empire.

While this resistance continues, we purchase time to combine with the already begun labors of completing our own defenses. When this resistance ceases, we must face the risks which may befall us. In the face of existing risks, in the face of no more than the past week's lessons we had before us, we have done with all contentions of the "we-can-get-along-with-Hitler" order. We have seen the end to which appears come. We can get along with Hitler only on conditions which we can oppose his force with superior force. This means first of all sea power. We can go back to the tactics of this situation—we come back to the British fleet.

Hope the First Factor

First of all, we can give the British people hope, in the face of the death of hope which was the death of the French Republic. If we do nothing, the British will fight, but they will have no man fight who see no use in fighting save to sell their lives as dearly as they may. This is the greatest and most far-reaching aid we can afford the British.

Second, we can make available to British warships the use of our North Atlantic bases for maintenance and repair, and thus help them to own as severely threatened.

Third, we can organize on a grand scale efforts to evacuate the children and some of the women of the British Isles, presuming that British resistance continues long enough to enable these plans to become effective.

Fourth, we can increase in all categories not impairing our own defense, and without the present restrictions of the neutrality act, our aid to Britain.

Fifth, we can now make such agreements as shall assure the safety of the British fleet and colonies by American-British naval co-operation in the event of the forced evacuation of the British fleet of its home bases. This would involve our agreeing not to permit the Germans access to American foodstuffs and supplies as long as they were fighting Britain. It would require the support of Latin American neighbors, and the assured command of the Atlantic Ocean.

Far-Flung Bases Needed

Sixth, we can now take such steps as shall assure us of having fully manned, equipped and defended bases to make this policy good—in Greenland, Newfoundland, Bermuda, Trinidad, the Azores and on the

take such steps for the maintenance of the status quo in the Western Pacific as may be possible in view of our Atlantic situation.

Finally, we must meanwhile build up our defenses as energetically as we possibly can.

Ninth, we might well consider at this time the advisability of breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany. This would not only symbolize our attitude, but would put us in a position to urge our Latin American neighbors to do likewise, thus enabling us to rid ourselves of the focal points of intrigue and subversive activity which are now operative in every Nazi and Fascist embassy, legation and consulate to the south of the Rio Grande. These activities would continue underground, no doubt; but on that basis they can be dealt with in other fashions than are permissible with diplomatic agencies. As an example of what is meant, it is reported that Mexico City that the German legation in Guatemala hands out every day some 10,000 copies of a "New Bulletin" praising Germany and Italy and attacking the United States. This sort of thing is becoming intolerable.

Of course, in all that we do, we must weigh our powers and our limitations. We ought not to sound trumpet or fling banners of mere defiance. We cannot plunge headlong into a desperate attempt to drive the Germans out of Britain, if they get in. We do not have the power to do so, and we ought not to waste our strength in attempting the impossible. Restraint, limited objectives, the taking of well-considered steps, a policy firm in principle, cautious in plan but bold in action, and a clear sense of the value of time. These are the requisites.

Some of the acts above suggested may in the long run be considered acts of war. They will certainly be acts highly irritating to Germany. But the time has come to realize that appeasement, acquiescence, and fear from the mere sound of the word "war" is no assurance of safety.

Indeed, it is an invitation to attack. Legitimate interpretations of belligerence and neutrality are now mere fictions of a day that is dead and gone. What is required of the

American people and their leaders in this hour of crisis is a realistic facing of unpleasant facts and the adoption of a national attitude which will assure the safety of the republic.

There can no longer be any doubt in any thinking citizen's mind of the reality of the danger, or the character of the battle with which we have to deal. But we ought to realize that the responsibility of Germany is not, inexorably, that famine will gnaw at Europe's ribs this coming winter; that Britain will not be acquired access to any source of petroleum which can really take care of its requirements; and that his bid for world empire, like those of Philip II, Louis XIV, Napoleon and Wilhelm II before him, can be strangled by sea power in time to do its slow but inexorable work.

Self-Preservation Is First Law

It is not our duty to preserve the balance of power in Europe. Historically that is the task of Britain. But the balance of power has shirked this duty; a generation of British people have refused to bear the burden of armament. Against all this—and yet we are today faced with a situation which, while not so dire as our making, must nevertheless be dealt with not on the basis of wishful thinking and idle recrimination, but on the basis of self-preservation in the face of deadly danger. War is a terrible thing to have to contemplate; but defeat, in war—especially in modern wars—is a thing to be avoided.

Our sole concern should be with our own future. This future is bound up with the world, and by the maintenance of the command of the sea by and for ourselves, which danger may come to us or our neighbors. Such measures as we can take to this end ought to be taken, must be taken. These are not only material matters; they extend also into the realm of the spirit and the will. We have the power to save ourselves if only we can make up our minds in time, and act accordingly. If we sit idly taking counsel of our fears, we shall have to pay the price that others have paid who tried Peace, France, when there was no peace.

This article has been reprinted by permission of the New York Herald-Tribune. It appeared on July 7, 1940.

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA BY AIDING THE ALLIES

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

8 West 40th Street, New York, New York

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE

National Chairman

WHY AID BRITAIN-

BATTLESHIPS TELL WHY

JUN 23 1942

Accessions Division

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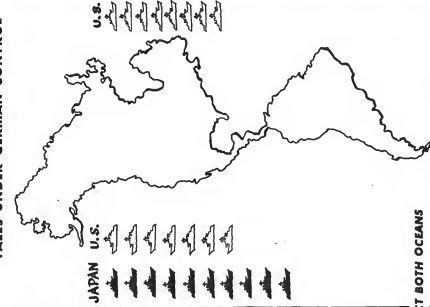
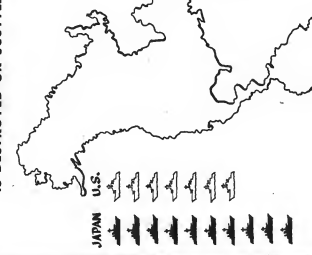
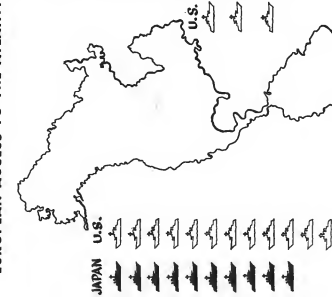
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BATTLESHIPS, THE BACKBONE OF A FLEET, ARE THE BEST YARDSTICK OF SEA POWER

1. WHEN THE BRITISH FLEET COMMANDS EUROPEAN ACCESS TO THE ATLANTIC

2. IF THE BRITISH FLEET IS DESTROYED OR SCUTTLED

3. IF THE BRITISH FLEET FALLS UNDER GERMAN CONTROL



HERE IS SAFETY

HERE IS PERIL

NOTE: THE U. S. BATTLESHIP IS ARBITRARILY DIVIDED HERE BETWEEN THE OCEANS FOR CLEARER REPRESENTATION OF RELATIVE STRENGTHS INSTEAD OF CONCENTRATED FOR DEFENSE OF ONE OCEAN.

INCLUSION OF JAPAN AND COMBINATION WOULD INCLUDE GERMANY, THE OCEAN AND U. S.

Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies

National Headquarters: 8 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

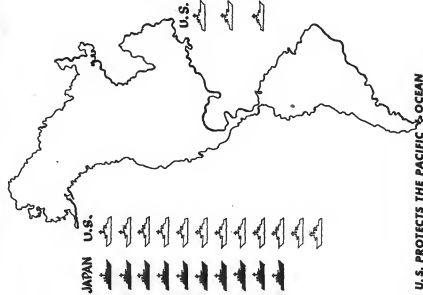
WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, National Chairman

WHY AID BRITAIN?

BATTLESHIPS TELL WHY

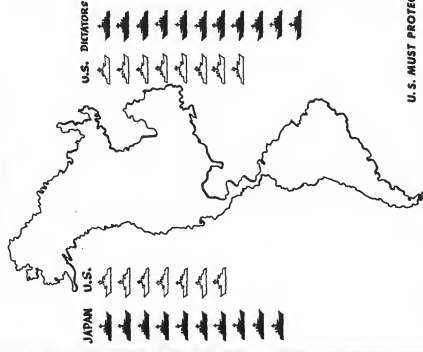
BATTLESHIPS, THE BACKBONE OF A FLEET, ARE THE BEST YARDSTICK OF SEA POWER

1. WHEN THE BRITISH FLEET COMMANDS EUROPEAN ACCESS TO THE ATLANTIC



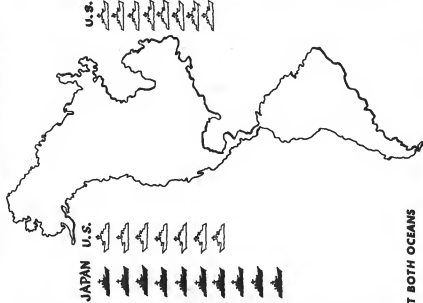
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3. IF THE BRITISH FLEET FALLS UNDER GERMAN CONTROL



HERE IS PERIL

INCLUSION OF SHIPS NEAR COMBINATION WOULD INCREASE GREATLY THE ODDS AGAINST U.S.

Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies

National Headquarters: 8 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

WILLIAM ATTON WHITE, National Chairman

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$$2 + 2 = 4$$

**IT'S AS SIMPLE
AS THAT!**

By Channing Pollock

X-D 742

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Pamphlet
Collection

#10

$$2 + 2 = 4$$

**IT'S AS SIMPLE
AS THAT!**

By Channing Pollock

X-7742
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HITLER MAKES SENSE

IN THE WAR

By MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM CROZIER
Former Chief of Ordnance, U.S. Army

AUG 19 1941

Despite the passage of the Lend-Lease Bill, despite the dispatch of American forces to Iceland and despite an official pronouncement that we will not accept a Hitler dominated world, we still dispute and debate as to whether or not we should take steps which might "risk war." This continuing controversy is dangerous to both our national security and our national unity because it is so misleading and so unbecoming.

Britain has a number of belligerent allies, such as the Dutch, Free French and Norwegians, who are fighting at her side as best they can. Are any of these allies, other than the Russians, actually contributing as greatly to the Allied victory and Hitler's defeat as the United States? Realism, which weighs our power, our production and our resources must answer "No." Former American destroyers in Britain's service are sinking German submarines. American built flying fortresses are dropping American-made bombs upon German military establishments. American-built tanks are shooting Germans and Italians in the deserts which guard the Suez Canal. Confronted with these realities, Hitler can have no lack of pretext for holding that we are in the war, whenever it suits his interest to do so.

Economically we are in the war, just about one hundred per cent. American dollars are paying for American war materials used against Germany. We are playing a belligerent role in economic warfare, blacklisting Axis firms in South America and taking other steps to close the gaps in the British blockade.

Diplomatically we are in the war almost as completely, working with the British Commonwealth to destroy Hitlerism in most of the capitals of the world. Belligerent Britain and so-called "non-belligerent" America are marching in step on this front in pursuit of a common vital interest.

Psychologically the United States is already the central bastion of the world-wide fight for freedom, a bastion upon which the morale as well as the war power of the Allies depends.

For the moment, Germany is throwing most of her power against Russia in a desperate effort to gain a decision before her armies are stalled by the autumn rain and snow. For the moment, Japan is keeping out of the war, awaiting a German decision in Russia, or a new German offensive against the British Empire, as her signal to strike. But while Japan waits, and while Germany drives East instead of West, we should be foolish to lose sight of the prime objective of the Axis powers. That is control of the oceans, a control

which is the essential cornerstone of world domination.

While short-sighted and misguided Americans still debate about whether or not we should "risk war," our enemies are preparing a world-wide drive for control of our waterways. This drive will be designed to do what Hitler knows he must do if he is to win. That is, block our effective participation in the war by a huge pincers drive aimed at the Americas. We must expect to face this pincers drive in a time probably measured by weeks, unless Russia can bog down most of Germany's striking force until 1942.

One arm of the pincers will be aimed at the South Atlantic and South America, presumably beginning with a Nazi push into Spain, Portugal and West Africa and simultaneous Nazi pushes in Latin America. The other will be aimed at tin and rubber supplies, and other American interests in the far Pacific. Together they will be designed to challenge us on many widely separated fronts and so paralyze our effort in the North Atlantic.

Sound strategy demands immediate action to forestall this danger, since it is better to engage in shooting on our most vital front than to be forced to shoot on many fronts at once. That action is the all-out use of our navy to clear the North Atlantic, which our experts tell us can be done relatively quickly. Once that is accomplished we shall be in a far stronger position to cope successfully with these threatened Axis moves in the South Atlantic and the Pacific.

Besides being economically, diplomatically and psychologically in the war, we are morally in it as well. We have emphasized our condemnation of Nazi methods by devoting vast sums to the supply of war material to the Allies. And we have done this, not because of the barbarous practices of the Nazis nor because of sentimental sympathy with the Allies, but avowedly in our own interest. And we have accompanied our assistance with the declaration that we intend to carry it to the fullest extent short of war. In thus admitting that our actual interest is weighty enough to bear hard on every man, woman and child in the country, and strongly reprobating the Nazi cause; in encouraging the British people to fight their hardest against the evil thing which is rampant in the world; while listening to the pleas of our isolationists that fighting is too dreadful for us to engage in ourselves; we seem to be exhibiting every character needful for bearing a part in the world struggle for freedom against tyranny except the courage necessary to assume our full part in winning this war.

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA

By Aiding the Allies, Defeating the Axis Powers and Developing Means of Permanent Peace

Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies
National Headquarters
8 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Telephone: LOnacre 5-2100

August 20, 1940

PROGRESS BULLETIN

No. 7

RADIO SPEAKERS TO URGE DESTROYER TRANSFER

Col. Henry Breckinridge, New York lawyer, and Senator Claude Pepper of Florida will present the case for the transfer of World War destroyers to Great Britain in a debate at Washington, D. C. Sunday evening, August 25. The Mutual Broadcasting System will present the debate as its American Forum of the Air, originating at WOL, Washington, from 7 to 8 p.m. (Washington time). WOR, Newark, WGN, Chicago, KHJ, Los Angeles, KFRC, San Francisco, and other stations will also offer the program. Senator Gerald P. Nye and John A. Danaher will speak in the negative. Theodore Granik will be chairman.

DESTROYERS FOR BRITAIN PRESSED
FROM MANY QUARTERS

While national headquarters workers and branch chapters of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies today were redoubling their efforts to marshal public opinion in favor of the release of over-age United States destroyers to Great Britain, the latest developments, as this

is written, regarding this primary objective in aiding Britain and her Allies are:

1. Attorney-General Jackson's Ruling. The week-end daily newspapers reported that Attorney-General Jackson has given to President Roosevelt a ruling that the sale or transfer of American destroyers to Canada or Great Britain would not violate any

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#13

The Traitor In Our Midst



ADDRESS

by

MISS FRED A KIRCHWEY

Editor and Publisher of "The Nation"

at

NATIONAL WOMAN'S DIVISION LUNCHEON

New York City, August 29, 1940

Isolationist Ad Wins Lindbergh...

Also, It Makes Strange Bedfellows

By PENN KIMBALL

Col. Charles a Lindbergh paid a sudden call on Chester Bowles, head of the New York advertising firm of Benton & Bowles yesterday morning. In a private office on the ninth floor of the building at 444 Madison Ave., the Colonel conferred for more than an hour with Mr. Bowles and Robert Douglas Stuart, Jr., 24, son of the first vice-president of Quaker Oats.

Col. Lindbergh was there because his eye had been caught by a full-page advertisement that morning in the New York Times urging America to stop sending aid to England. The ad, topped by a line reading PEACE AT HOME OR WAR ABROAD², urged Americans to "stop our government's sending its planes, guns and ships to belligerents across the sea." It advocated a strong national defense and a strictly isolationist policy to avoid being "dragged into war."

The advertisement was inserted by an organization calling itself the America First Committee and listing Mr. Stuart as its national director, Gen. Robert E. Wood, acting chairman, and Mr. Bowles as a member.

Colonel's Sentiments

The Colonel evidently was intrigued with the ad. It reiterated faithfully the same isolationist statements he himself has been expressing. He called Mr. Stuart on the phone immediately and asked who had been responsible for it. Stuart told him that Mr. Bowles had written a memo for the ad, later completely redrafted in Chicago, although the copy was inserted in the Times through a rival agency, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn. The Colonel said he would like to meet Mr. Bowles. Mr. Stuart arranged it.

Col. Lindbergh's attention had also been attracted by a curious combination of names signed to the \$2500 advertisement as members of the America First Committee. Some represented big fortunes. Others were well known liberals. All were newsworthy.

Gen. Robert E. Wood, one of them, is head of Sears-Roebuck. Henry Ford's name was there, too. But so was that of Kathryn Lewis, daughter of the CIO president, John L.; Jay Hormel, of Hormel's Soups; Sterling Morton, of Morton's Salt, and Thomas N. McCarter, of Public Service Corp., were listed as members. So were Oswald Garrison

Villard and John T. Flynn, *New Republic* columnist. Gen. Hugh Johnson, Mrs. Burton K. Wheeler, Hanford MacNider and Alice Roosevelt Longworth were all seeing eye to eye.

Birth of the Plan

The inspiration for America First came to Mr. Stuart last spring at Yale Law School. He has been working on it ever since and now operates from his father's Quaker Oats suite of offices in the Chicago Board of Trade Building. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Senator LaFollette (Prog., Wis.) and Senator Lodge (R., Mass.), have supported the committee in speeches over the air.

Mr. Stuart intends to pattern it as a counter-William Allen White group. So far most of the committee's work has been in the Mid-West. The Times ad was the first gun in a big eastern campaign which will be directed from a New York office as yet not established. Mr. Stuart spent most of yesterday mapping it out with high-powered copy writers at Benton & Bowles.

Mr. Stuart says the financial backing of the organization is small, in spite of the big-money names associated with it. Contributions have been coming in at the rate of \$150 a day. He says he will not accept a contribution of more than \$1000 because he wants to keep any one person or group from becoming a "majority stockholder."

No Conservative

In spite of his feelings on the foreign issue, Mr. Stuart says he is going to vote for FDR. No conservative by nature, he regrets some of the conservative support he must solicit for isolationism. He says he has turned down several offers of help from persons whose motives he suspected, but he believes 100 per cent in the sincerity of Col. Lindbergh and Henry Ford.

He went to Philadelphia during the Republican convention to work for an isolationist candidate and was disappointed. He recounts that he hoped that Wendell Willkie might have been steered over until he turned up at Willkie convention headquarters one night and discovered J. P. Morgan there. That night he reported for duty at Taft headquarters and stuck with him until the last ballot.

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA BY AIDING THE ALLIES

William Allen White, National Chairman

8 West 40th Street, New York

X-D 742

.U5C6

#15

Lindbergh, The Appeaser

It is curious to note how completely Charles Lindbergh has ceased to be an American hero. He is as honest as he ever was, which is rather above the American average. He is as bright as he ever was. But the folks just don't follow him. Crowds fall away from him. It is obvious that he is not in the current of American thought. His speech Monday calling for appeasement is one of a series of public utterances that have found him on the unpopular side of the great issue of the hour. It began a year ago when he advocated taking Canada.

In Monday's speech he complains because we did not begin to arm when what he calls "Europe was arming." Why doesn't he say frankly "when Germany was arming"? Because only Germany was arming five years ago. Obviously, France, Great Britain, Scandinavia, Holland and Belgium were caught unarmed by the Hitler war machine. It was not Europe that was arming. It was Germany. And because Scandinavia, Holland, Belgium and France five years ago held the same high views of Germany that Charles Lindbergh holds today, those countries are now in ruins and in slavery. For exactly the same reason that we did not arm against Germany ten years ago, Great Britain did not arm five years ago.

Charles Lindbergh would get further with his public if he would be a little more frank and say: "Why didn't we arm against Germany?" And then ask: "Why are we arming against her now?" Because the voracious ambition of Hitler to rule the world menaces this country and there can be no diplomatic arrangement that he will not disavow, no

treaty that he will not break. No alliance with him is safe. The saddest part of it is that for some strange reason, certainly not his German distinguished medal, for Lindbergh can't be bought that easily—yet for some strange reason, he is blind to the fact that Germany is the world menace and only Germany. Also, he is blind to the fact that the longer the United States can arm Britain and keep her fighting, the more time we shall have to prepare to meet Germany.

If Britain defeats Germany, we can slow down our armament, but if Germany defeats Britain, we are in the devil's own fix. It will not be because we have armed Britain that we shall have to fight. Scandinavia, Holland, Belgium, France did not arm Britain. All but France tried to be neutral, as Lindbergh advises. And what did it buy them? And our arming Britain will have nothing to do with the attack which Hitler will make upon this country.

Why? Because Hitler's whole philosophy, his idea of government, his economic set-up, his insatiable ambitions, all make it impossible for a free country and a free people to live beside Hitler's world enslaved.

The President whom Lindbergh attacks has recognized for three years what Americans generally understand all too well today. It is because Mr. Roosevelt blazed the trail of public opinion in 1937, that all appeasers today hate him most bitterly. That is the real animus behind the Lindbergh attack. It is not love for Mr. Willkie, nor faith in Mr. Willkie, but hatred of Mr. Roosevelt that inspires those who would appease Hitler and the tyrants.

~~D-753~~

X-D 742
U5C6

#16

SUPPOSE BRITAIN LOSES

C 73

The people of the United States do not want war.

Neither did the people of Czecho-Slovakia, Finland, Norway, Denmark, Holland or Belgium. They maintained strict neutrality. But they were invaded just the same.

It takes only one nation to make war. If an aggressor attacks the United States, we shall have to defend ourselves. The Gallup poll of June 2nd showed that 65% of the people in this country believed that if Hitler conquered England, he would sooner or later attack this country.

The bare possibility that Britain may be defeated by Hitler alters the whole outlook for U. S. national security. We must face that possibility and what it may mean for us.

10/7/42
"GERMAN OFFICERS TOLD ME..."

MR. GOWEN WRITES TO LIFE MAGAZINE:

"German officers told me.... within nine months of signing peace with England, they would be coming across the Atlantic."

Albert Younglove Gowen, author of the accompanying letter, is a 56-year-old Clevelander who made news in 1920-21 by cruising around the world in his 64-ton motorboat *Speejaaks*. Seeking rest after this escapade, Mr. Gowen, who had retired as a vice president of the Lehigh Portland Cement Co., settled down in England where he soon found himself re-engaged in the cement business. As chairman of Alpha Cement, Ltd. which with its parent company controls 80% of England's cement business, Mr. Gowen has had reason to travel widely on the Continent during the past eight years. He was at the de Anglerne Hotel, Copenhagen, last April 9 when German troops invaded Denmark. LIFE feels that Mr. Gowen's subsequent experiences as related in this letter are well worth the attention of its readers.

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#17

I arrived in Denmark on Friday, April 5. On Tuesday morning at 5:30 I was awakened by the sound of some 150 German planes overhead. They flew past about 50 ft. above the chimney with machine guns pointing at the populace below, which at that moment was mostly engaged in running toward the center of town. At about 9 o'clock I went to the U. S. Embassy to see if I could get out of Denmark. The Minister, Mr. Ray Atherton, who happened to be a close friend of mine, said: "I am very sorry, Albert. No cables can be sent and no one can leave for a month or so."

I was very much disturbed. I went to the hotel where there had been about 150 guests the day before. At dinner that evening there were three of these left—a Finn, a Swede and myself. The German General Staff, however, had moved into the hotel during the day and I sat down for dinner surrounded by German officers.

I picked out the fellow who was wearing the most braid and, as he came out of the dining room after dinner, asked him if he spoke English. He did. I asked him if he was a family man. He said he was. I then told him the following story: that I was an American who was anxious to get home as fast as possible because my wife, who was in Boston, was going to have a child. The Germans are very strong family people. The officer wanted to know if he could be of any assistance and said he would speak to the general, which he did.

The next morning I was called to the officer's room at 8:15. He said that he had spoken to the general who, in order to let me wire my wife, would send an interpreter to my room to take the wire at my convenience. I then went out, bought a little short-wave radio set, which I later learned was one of the only ones in Copenhagen, brought it to my room and had it connected. When the interpreter arrived he first took a wire to my wife—who was actually in Boston but was not expecting an addition to our family—and then began to ask

about my radio. I let him fuss about with the dials. At 12 o'clock he hit the English wave length and the day's main British news broadcast began to come in. He borrowed a pencil, took down the whole broadcast and left my room. About 15 minutes later he came back and, with the general's compliments, wanted to know if the members of the General Staff could come up to my room to hear the next broadcast. I said I had no objection as long as they spoke only English. I said I didn't know any German and I would feel bad to hear talk going on in my presence in a language I could not understand. Actually, I do understand German, a fact that later proved convenient.

At about 8 o'clock seven men came to my room. I invited them to sit down and they all sat down to listen to the news. They transcribed it carefully. When they got through we fell into conversation. When the German officers said they hated Churchill, I said that I hated Churchill. When they hated England, I hated England. When they hated Roosevelt, I hated Roosevelt. As a matter of fact, there was nothing they hated that I did not hate also. They liked that and, after a while, they became very talkative.

This was the beginning of a most interesting relationship which lasted for about eleven days. During that time my room was crowded from 10 in the morning until 12:30 or 1 at night with German officers. Each night when they left I tried to write down all that I had heard and memorize it, after which I tore my notes into small pieces and disposed of them in the toilet.

I will not bother to record here what they told me about Norway, the Low Countries and France except to say that, when I finally got back to England, I was able to inform the authorities of the day on which the German armies were going into Holland, the

day they were going into Belgium, the day they were going to break through the Maginot Line and also the exact spot. I repeated too the Germans' assertion that the treaty with France would be signed not later than July 1 in the railway car in Compiègne Forest. As to Britain, the officers told me that it would be attacked first by plane in seven cities—Gloucester, Bristol, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, Edinburgh and the outskirts of London. If that did not serve the purpose, Hitler would give them a breathing spell and then decide what to do next. The peace treaty with England would be signed about Sept. 1 in Berlin.

So far everything they told me has come true within a few days of the time predicted.

Naturally these German officers were a little less precise in telling me about Hitler's plans for the U. S. but the general gist of their conversation was as follows: When England has been defeated, the Germans count on having at least half of the British fleet. Added to what they got from France, Italy's Navy and what they themselves had before, this would give them a superiority of about two to one against the U. S. and their shipbuilding plants would be 5 to 2 against U. S. plants. The Japanese fleet was going to be with them as soon as England had been disposed of. This meant that, however we divided up our fleet, they and the Japanese could take care of it with the greatest of ease. Within about nine months of the signing of peace with England, during which England would be made impregnable, they would be coming across the Atlantic.

I was given to understand that not only Mexico but also Brazil, the Argentine, Chile and Uruguay were already under their supervision and that their agents had been coming into these countries not for three months but for something over a year.

Having defeated the U. S. fleet, the Germans explained that they could occupy our Eastern coast, including Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington. It would not be necessary for them to invade the rest of the country because they expected that the "eighty families"—I didn't know what that phrase referred to at the time but have since connected it with Ferdinand Lundberg's book, *America's Sixty Families*—would settle on German terms rather than see the country destroyed. As the country had been honeycombed by German agents for many years, sabotage and, if necessary, an internal revolution could easily be achieved.

At the time I believed about 50% of what I heard. Subsequent events have made me considerably more credulous about what the German officers told me. Despite their extravagant notions about the "eighty families" their knowledge of our problems was amazing.

I got out of Denmark eventually due to the co-operation of these officers whom I had entertained and who had entertained me. Out of gratitude for my hospitality they enabled me to walk through a queue of 106 people who were waiting to see the German Minister. He promptly granted me not only an exit permit but also permission to take a special German military plane which took me to Berlin in two hours. From Berlin, I took a train to Amsterdam where I chartered a special plane to England. There I gave my information to the authorities and booked passage to the U. S. early in June.

In sending you this letter it is my hope that it will be of some influence in convincing the U. S. of the reality of Germany's threat to our existence. The British fleet is still our first line of defense. In my opinion we must do all we can to help England maintain it because if it fails there is no salvation for us.

ALBERT Y. GOWEN

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA BY AIDING THE ALLIES

8 WEST 40TH STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y.

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#20

THIS MORNING

By John Temple Graves II

"Stop Hitler Now!"

Brave on the windshield of many an automobile is the sticker that speaks of Wendell Willkie. Staunched on many a coat lapel is the button that tells of Roosevelt. But there is a sticker that is braver yet and a button that honors the lapel even more. It has no word of Willkie or of Roosevelt but it accepts them both. Its words include both candidates in one camp and summon all of America's people to follow the victor of November with one heart. They are the words that lead this column.

* * * *

"Stop Hitler now!" That is the great job of the world. That is the problem of problems. That is the thing that overshadows all others in the United States of America.

* * * *

It would be asking too much of human nature and the institution of politics to call for an adjournment of bitterness and hot words between America's two presidential camps at this moment before election. But it is asking no more than America must have for its very life's sake to ask that the bitterness and hot words be forgotten once the decision of November has been made. For to be at each other's throats as we are today, to be persuaded as we are today that the country will be in a desperate fix if our man isn't elected is to go crippled into an international crisis that calls for total soundness of body and soul.

* * * *

They are dreadfully familiar—these noises our country is making in the last agony of election. Listen to them closely and you will recognize them for what they are. They are French noises. They are the noises of domestic dissension, hate

and doubt that drowned the clear call in France, that deafened France to thunder across the Rhine, that permitted the great republic, with all its leftists and rightists, its New Dealers and anti-New Dealers, its exponents of individual rights, and its propounders of government expansion, to go down in defeat without being defeated.

* * * *

Stop Hitler now! That is the poster that belongs beside every one for Willkie, the sticker that should stand with Roosevelt on every windshield. It should be there in reminder to the Willkie enthusiast that America will still be America and Hitler still Hitler even if "that man" is given another term. It should be there in token to the Rooseveltian that his man could be defeated in every state of the union next November and this would still be a union, still a land to love, prove and defend.

* * * *

Stop Hitler now! Stop him for human life's sake. Stop him for money's sake, for freedom from unconscionable taxes and debt. Stop him for dignity's sake and privacy's sake, for freedom from regimentations and governmental interferences that will make American individuality only a lost echo in history. Stop him for democracy's sake, for freedom from the dictatorship under Willkie or the dictatorship under Roosevelt that will have to be if Hitler goes on. Stop him for God's sake, for the freedom and ability to believe in a God who loves His creatures here below, who wants them to have homes and gardens, good times together, and productive tasks and progress towards a light and surcease from the misery of universal fear, hate, pain, tyranny and death.

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA BY AIDING THE ALLIES

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, National Chairman

8 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.

X-D 742
.4566

TRIPLE-ACTION DEFENSE #21

By RALPH BARTON PERRY
Of Harvard University

"Let Us Make Ready," Urges Professor Perry

"1. By supporting Great Britain—by sending supplies, and perhaps other aid on the sea and in the air. There should be an uninterrupted flow of food and munitions of war.

"2. By developing our own armaments—by adequate production of the most modern implements of war, by a two-ocean Navy, and by an Army to be raised and trained by the selective draft, as provided in the newly adapted legislation.

"3. Finally, America can be saved only by national unity of feeling and effort."

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The New York Times*

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#22

Colored People Have a Stake in the War

*Additional copies of this leaflet may be obtained
by writing to*

THE NEW YORK CHAPTER
of the
COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA
BY AIDING THE ALLIES

8 West 40th Street
New York, N. Y.

Telephone: LONGacre 5-2100

Committee to defend

Address by

LORD LOTHIAN

British Ambassador to the United States

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1940

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, U.S.A.

X-D 742

.45C6

#24



① national defense



COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA

Unify Our Spirit · Speed Our Defenses · Aid The All

NEW ENGLAND HEADQUARTERS

45 Devonshire Street · Boston



Speed Up, America

HITLER has declared us as well as the British to be his intended victims. He did so in his speech of December 10, 1940.

America has decided that the only way to meet this threat is to give all possible material aid to Great Britain and her Allies. All the industries of all the conquered countries are now working constantly, together with German industry, to build more weapons for German conquest. Great Britain and her Allies must have quickly many more planes, ships and guns or suffer defeat. The only way to stop Hitler short of the Western Hemisphere is for America to be on a twenty-four hour basis.

American morale must be on a twenty-four hour basis. Aid for Britain—and Greece, China, and the governments in exile—cannot be considered an incidental matter for an evening's discussion. It should be the all-absorbing con-

cern of the American people. This great America was not built in a half-hearted manner. It cannot be saved from disaster by part-time patriots.

American war industries must be on a twenty-four hour basis. Aviation tools must be used twenty-one hours a day seven days a week, instead of the average ten hours a day six days a week they are being used now. We must produce a destroyer in twelve months or less, as we did in 1917-18, instead of at the rate of eighteen months as now.

American sacrifice must be on a twenty-four hour basis. We must sacrifice everything which stands in the way of full speed armaments production. We must go without any of our peacetime products which the authorities believe should give way to the manufacture of arms. If need be, we must give war material to Britain and her Allies, paying for it out of our own pockets.

Time Ticks

Time seems to stop while the debate on the Lease-Lend Bill goes on. There are no decisions made. There is no action. There is nothing but talk, droning on through the night.

But time has not stopped. Through the sound of many voices comes the ticking of a clock. Morning, afternoon, evening and night—filling each 24 hours, comes the ticking of a clock. Saying mechanically: "Time is passing, time is passing, time is passing, time is passing."

The planes and the motors come off the assembly line in Germany. The pilots who will die this spring sit for the first time in the cockpit of a plane. The hours in their log books mount. They fly alone for the first time. They make their first dives on a target painted to look like a ship.

The processes of nature continue. The sap starts up from the roots of trees and presently the winds will be warmer. And each day the sun shines longer. In 30 days it will begin to be spring. In only 30 days. In 60 days it will be spring. In 90 days it will be almost summer.

This year it will not be just the spring, it will be "the spring of '41."

The spring of 1941 is a time that history has made famous before it's happened. It is a season that cannot pass without history's being made. All over the world, from Chungking to Berlin, men know that and prepare for it.

In the droning words in Washington time has stopped only in the sense that time seems to stop as the forces of a tornado gather about a glassy patch on the sea. Thirty days, 60 days, 90 days. In each day there will be only 24 hours and in each hour only 60 minutes. In an hour a man can give approximately 6000 words of testimony at a Senate hearing. He can say: "Time is passing" 2500 times.

Whatever he says, the spring of '41 will not wait. The sound of ticking can be heard steadily through his words, morning, afternoon, evening, night, morning, afternoon, evening, night.

If he finds himself in the middle of a phrase when the spring of 1941 comes he will have begun a sentence he will never finish.—RALPH INgersoll.

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The Time for Winning

Hitler's spoken threats by this time cannot add greatly to the world's fears, but his promises to the German people are so concentrated upon 1941 that he faces himself the appalling major challenge of Now or Never.

Hitler has set his own goal, and the time is near when he must deliver. This fast-approaching crisis is not only a deadly stress, one of the most appalling that men and women have been called to bear in all history, but it brings with it a flaming hope. If Britain holds him off, Hitler will have suffered disaster on the most bitter and undeniable scale. In the hope of heroic survival by Britain lies the readiest answer to our defeatists.

Although Berlin was adutter last summer with gay speculations whether England would fall in July or August, Hitler himself was too cagey to commit himself to a timetable. In June, right after Dunkerque, he merely promised "destruction," without dates, of the enemy in London and Paris.

On September 4 he reassured his people: "When the British say: 'He doesn't come,' my answer is: 'Keep your shirts on—he is coming.'"

His New Year's greetings to the army promised: "The year 1941 will bring consummation of the greatest victory in our history."

His anniversary speech last week predicted: "The year 1941 will be a historic year for the new European Order." He spoke of "definite bases," and "when the time comes we will launch a decisive blow. These gentlemen will realize in this historic year that we used time well." He saw 1941 as the year in which his armies "will wrest victory."

Seizure of England and ending of the war are Hitler's pledges under the contract, to be delivered this year. His victory cannot be deferred. Not to occupy and destroy the power of England, even to the eyes of the propaganda-saturated Nazi zealots, would be a failure beside which Italy's debacle would look almost like winning.

And so Hitler must throw into this boasted effort all the strength he has. His planes must blacken the sky, all of them. Millions of his soldiers must push into the moat of the channel, spending lives without count in order to buy success. Hitler must win, and if the assault fails, he has been defeated. No excuses! Time, after that, runs swiftly against him, and the spirit of his followers may drop to 1918 levels.

It is a desperate chance on which the world's freedom depends—this decision whether the British now can defend their island against the gamble of 1941's Genghis Khan, who must sweep onward or perish.

It is inescapable. And it is not hopeless. The hope of the world is backed by a courage which has accomplished miracles already. Grant survival to Britain in the months just ahead, and the long lane of Hitler's conquest has reached its turning.

Today is the critical time—in America as well as Britain. It is time to rush every possible aid across the ocean, a time not only to avert catastrophe but to seize the great moment for winning. The time is now.

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COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA BY AIDING THE ALLIES

8 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.

Washington (D.C.) office, 907-15th St., N.W.

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#27

AMERICANS SPEAK!

“Defend America— Aid the Allies”

A timely symposium of opinion by
twenty-three national leaders

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

JAMES TRUSLOW ADAMS

FRANK AYDELOTTE

WILLIAM C. BULLITT

HENRY SLOANE COFFIN

DAVID DUBINSKY

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, Jr.

HARRY D. GIDEONSE

HELEN HAYES

HENRY WISE HOBSON

RUPERT HUGHES

WENDELL LEWIS WILLKIE

HERBERT H. LEHMAN

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

MAURY MAVERICK

JOHN J. PERSHING

WILLIAM LYON PHELPS

CHARLES SEYMOUR

WILLIAM H. STANDLEY

YATES STIRLING, Jr.

DOROTHY THOMPSON

ALEXANDER WOOLLCOTT

HARRY E. YARNELL

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#28

The Danger We Face Against Dictators



HON. ALFRED E. SMITH

An Address delivered over Columbia Broadcasting
System, January 10, 1941, under the auspices of the
Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies.

x-0742
J566

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA BY AIDING THE ALLIES
National Headquarters
8 West 40th Street, New York, New York

#29

TO: Local Chapters & National Committee Members DATE: January 31, 1941
FROM: National Headquarters SUBJ: New Literature

We are enclosing herewith two new pieces of literature:

- (1) "The Truth About the Lease-Lend Bill"
- (2) "Give Congress the Green Light to Defend America"

The first, the one-page flyer, will be furnished you from National Headquarters in whatever quantity you wish, free of charge. Certain State and Regional offices are being sent large shipments of this flyer.

"Give Congress the Green Light to Defend America" should be ordered from the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, 31 South Calvert Street, Baltimore, Maryland, at the following prices:

1,000 copies	-----	\$16.00
100 "	-----	2.00

Quantity orders of this pamphlet will be printed without reference to the Maryland Senators and Congressmen.

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#30

What Can I Do To Defend America?

12 ANSWERS TO YOUR QUESTION

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA BY AIDING THE ALLIES

National Headquarters

8 West 40th Street • New York, N. Y.

Telephone: LOnacre 5-2100

With Nazi planes and sea-raiders still hammering at America's first line of defense, and with the threat to the American way of life still increasing, thousands of individuals from all over the country have been asking this Committee what they can do to assure the continuance and the increase of aid to Great Britain and other embattled democracies. Here are some simple but powerful ways.

1. *Let Headquarters Know That You Want To Help.*

Write to National Headquarters that you want to help. You will be sent literature promptly, with information on our policy and program, so that you can inform yourself and others.

2. *Become Associated With Your Local Chapter.*

Get in touch with your state or local branch, of which National Headquarters will inform you. There are more than 700 throughout the country; and the success of the Committee's program to date has proved the value of organized effort. Participate in the activities of your local chapter and correlate your efforts with theirs.

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#31

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA BY AIDING THE ALLIES

National Headquarters

8 West 40th Street • New York, N. Y.

Telephone: LONGACRE 5-2100

Suggestions for Local Chapters

Today is probably the most critical time in a thousand years of history. Action now will be worth ten times as much as action in the future. The active efforts of your chapter *today*—in your community—are of paramount importance in defending America.

I. PURPOSE OF THE COMMITTEE: The fundamental program of the National Committee calls for the creation of a wide-spread understanding of the need for sending all material aid to the Allies which can be spared without impairing our own defense measures. Public opinion, which now favors defending America in this way, must be made vocal and built up so that it provides overwhelming support for all steps in this direction.

II. SUGGESTED ORGANIZATION: The organization of each local chapter will depend on the size of its community. Local chapters have a great deal of local autonomy—they select their own officers, finance themselves, and adopt their own program of activity. All chapters must subscribe to the objectives of the National Committee as set forth in the national Statement of Policy.

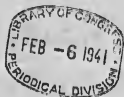
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the Green Light #32



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PO

#33

SINGAPORE

By

LIVINGSTON HARTLEY

Japan



↓
COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA
BY AIDING THE ALLIES

8 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.

WAR COLLECTION #34

SINGAPORE

X-D742

By

11566

LIVINGSTON HARTLEY



COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA
BY AIDING THE ALLIES

8 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.

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#35

SUICIDE AGAIN?

By MARSHALL E. HANLEY

In 1917 we fought to make the world safe for Democracy. Today we are disillusioned. Why get taken for a sucker a second time? Only the ignorant will let themselves be fooled again!

But who are the ignorant: the people who said that the nations of the world must plan for order, or the people who thought the job was finished in November, 1918? Who are the ignorant: the people who claimed that "foreign wars" are nobody's concern, or those who thought the United States had an interest in the peace of Europe and Asia?

Whose advice did we take in 1919: the isolationists', or that of the people who wanted to set up a world order?

What has been the result of following the isolationists? They said we didn't dare enter the League of Nations or we would fail to collect the war debt. We followed their advice. We didn't collect the debt. They said we didn't dare enter the World Court or Europe would be making decisions affecting us. We took their advice. Today we find a hostile world changing our whole economic way of life—not to feed, clothe, and shelter, but to kill.

They said we shouldn't have any relations with the League or we might get mixed up in foreign entanglements. We have followed their advice. We have the first peacetime conscription. We are giving, not lending, to Europe. We are not so much worried about getting mixed up in Europe as we are that our last friend on the Continent will be destroyed. They said we should not boycott Japan. We didn't. Now we are threatened with having to face our own products made into deadly weapons.

They said isolation was the best policy. We followed their advice. Now we are in danger of being really isolated. It is not now a question of fighting in Europe; it is a question of fighting with our backs to the wall and a whole world against us.

And still the isolationists pose as the friends of America! We now ask, who are the ignorant?

Marshall E. Hanley, native Hoosier and a senior in Indiana University, is Chairman of the student chapter of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies at this university. Hanley, 20 years old, debates for I. U. and majors in philosophy.

College Division

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA BY AIDING THE ALLIES

8 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.

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Pamphlet
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SUICIDE AGAIN?

#36

By MARSHALL E. HANLEY

In 1917 we fought to make the world safe for Democracy. Today we are disillusioned. Why get taken for a sucker a second time? Only the ignorant will let themselves be fooled again!

But who are the ignorant: the people who said that the nations of the world must plan for order, or the people who thought the job was finished in November, 1918? Who are the ignorant: the people who claimed that "foreign wars" are nobody's concern, or those who thought the United States had an interest in the peace of Europe and Asia?

Whose advice did we take in 1919: the isolationists', or that of the people who wanted to set up a world order?

What has been the result of following the isolationists? They said we didn't dare enter the League of Nations or we would fail to collect the war debt. We followed their advice. We didn't collect the debt. They said we didn't dare enter the World Court or Europe would be making decisions affecting us. We took their advice. Today we find a hostile world changing our whole economic way of life—not to feed, clothe, and shelter, but to kill.

They said we shouldn't have any relations with the League or we might get mixed up in foreign entanglements. We have followed their advice. We have the first peacetime conscription. We are giving, not lending, to Europe. We are not so much worried about getting mixed up in Europe as we are that our last friend on the Continent will be destroyed. They said we should not boycott Japan. We didn't. Now we are threatened with having to face our own products made into deadly weapons.

They said isolation was the best policy. We followed their advice. Now we are in danger of being really isolated. It is not now a question of fighting in Europe; it is a question of fighting with our backs to the wall and a whole world against us.

And still the isolationists pose as the friends of America! We now ask, who are the ignorant?

Marshall E. Hanley, native Hoosier and a senior in Indiana University, is Chairman of the student chapter of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies at this university. Hanley, 20 years old, debates for I. U. and majors in philosophy.

College Division

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA BY AIDING THE ALLIES

8 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.

X-D 742

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#37

Reprinted from New York Herald Tribune, of March 6, 1941.

The Missing List

The America First Committee, which has been waging an active and by no means poverty-stricken campaign against the lend-lease bill, in favor of "isolationism" and in support of most of the policies being daily recommended to this country by the Nazi and Fascist Propaganda Ministries, has issued a rather unhappy statement endeavoring to explain its reluctance to make public the names of its contributors. It sees "no reason to make the list public to suit the convenience" of the Gibson Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies—which is beside the point, as it is not the convenience of the Gibson committee but the public interest which is concerned. It seems to feel that some of its contributors would prefer to retain their anonymity. It has "not heard from all of them." When it does, "the list will be made public. The Herald Tribune is cognizant of this."

It seems pertinent to remark that the Herald Tribune is cognizant only of the fact that we have not yet received the list. Whether the committee intends to supply the complete list or only the list excluding those who prefer to shun the light of publicity, we do not know, and the statement fails to make clear. We only know that it occurred to us some time ago that, in so serious an issue of foreign policy as that now under debate, the public had a real interest in learning who were behind the chief organizations on each side. We asked the Gibson and the America First committees for lists of all contributors of \$100 or more. The Gibson committee furnished its list promptly, and this has been in our possession for nearly two months. The America First Committee—which has never hesitated to impute ulterior and concealed motives to its opponents—has not furnished its list and is apparently still trying to think of reasons why it has not done so. Though America First wraps its explanation in a good deal of epithet and name-calling, these facts remain—and speak quite loudly enough, perhaps, for themselves.

STATEMENT OF POLICY

ISSUED MARCH 17, 1941

X-D 742
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#38

Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies

National Headquarters: 8 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies is committed to an Allied success because America and the American way of life will be gravely imperiled by an Axis victory. By the passage of the Lend-Lease Bill the American people have committed themselves to full material aid to the Allies. This policy must now be supported by a united nation. The Committee will support the following measures to make this policy effective.

I. The full mobilization of American economic life for greater production with whatever sacrifices are necessary on the part of business, labor, agriculture and the consumer.

Immediate and adequate appropriations under the Lend-Lease Act.

Use by the American government of whatever means are necessary to insure prompt delivery of war materials to the Allies, including (1) repair of Allied naval vessels in American waters; (2) supply to the Allies of all possible merchant tonnage; (3) transfer to the Allies of additional destroyers and other naval craft; (4) permission to the Allies to organize convoys in American ports; (5) convoy of ships with American naval vessels if need be.

Our slogan will be "Deliver the goods to Britain now."

II. Congressional revision of legislation in order to permit the recruiting of Americans who wish to serve voluntarily in the armed or civilian forces of those nations whose defense is necessary for American security.

III. Freezing of all foreign assets in the United States under the license system to prevent further withdrawal of Axis balances and to control Nazi activities in the Western Hemisphere.

IV. A firm policy in the Pacific, including: (1) increase of American naval strength in the Far East; (2) increased aid to China; (3) extension of embargoes on war materials to Japan; (4) clear indication of our determination to prevent the conquest of Singapore and the Dutch East Indies; (5) opening by the United States and Great Britain of Far Eastern naval bases to each other's fleets; and (6) a clear naval understanding between the two countries.

V. Strenuous efforts to combat Nazi and totalitarian propaganda in the Americas with care to preserve civil liberties and the Good Neighbor Policy.

Any action or failure to act by the United States involves a risk of war. Delays have already increased that risk. We are convinced that that course which we advocate involves the lesser danger of war and contributes to a constructive peace.

Eventual victory for the forces of democracy must be translated into the institutions and machinery for durable peace with American participation. Public opinion must be mobilized now so that America will play an effective part in the organization of a lasting peace and will this time see the job through.

(continued on other side)

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#39

AMERICA'S PRESENT MILITARY STRENGTH

No Basis for Defeatism

By

JOHN J. McCLOY

Assistant Secretary of War

AN ADDRESS

Delivered at Annual Meeting of the Society of
The Alumni, Amherst College, June 14, 1941

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA
BY AIDING THE ALLIES

8 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.

THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM COMMITTEE

1270 Sixth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA BY AIDING THE ALLIES
National Headquarters
8 West 40th Street
New York, N. Y.

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#40

TO: Local Chapters

FROM: National Headquarters

DATE: June 16, 1941

The following statement was given to the press in New York this afternoon by our National Director, Clark M. Eichelberger. It is sent you for your information. We suggest strongly that officers of your chapter give similar statements to your local press or write letters to your editors along these general lines.

"The closing of the German Consulates and propaganda agencies in this country is welcome news, and might well be followed immediately by a break in diplomatic relations. The principle reason for maintaining diplomatic relations with Germany was to have listening posts in Europe. The advantages were far out-weighted by the disadvantages of German propaganda agencies in this country. Germany's aggressive intentions toward the entire Western Hemisphere are public knowledge. Acting upon that basis, the American Government has adopted a policy, overwhelmingly approved by the people, which has been proclaimed as a policy to insure an Axis defeat and an Allied victory. Under such circumstances, the breaking off of diplomatic relations is the logical thing to do. I believe such a course of action would have overwhelming public support."

Reprinted from
ILLINOIS STATE REGISTER
of July 8, 1941

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A Catholic Prelate Speaks

By V. Y. DALLMAN

Few comments on the World War situation have attracted such wide attention as that of Bishop Joseph P. Hurley of the Diocese of St. Augustine, Florida, a well-known Roman Catholic prelate.

Bishop Hurley said in a radio address Sunday that public confidence should be reposed in the President of the United States in a time of peril like this, and that the President, rather than Congress, should decide whether and when the United States should enter the war against Hitler.

Bishop Hurley made a strong point when he told how the Nazi High Command has "betrayed and enslaved a continent" and "is fast approaching the point of a showdown with us." He added that "pre-war strategy is so all-important today that wars are won or lost before they enter the shooting phase."

This was prophetic of the situation in Iceland revealed yesterday.

Another strong and timely statement made by this learned representative of a vast religious group was to the effect that he has no confidence in anyone who "seeks in a time of crisis to undermine legitimate authority, who speaks disparagingly or distrustfully of our highest magistrates."

Thus the good Bishop strikes at a type of sabotage in which a few newspapers and a few public men are indulging themselves to the detriment of national strength and national unity in time of peril. His is exactly the type of statement needed at such a time from such a source.

The good Bishop unmasked those in his own Church whom he said "years ago established the crank school of economics" and then "laterally founded the tirade school of journalism" and "are now engaged in popularizing the ostrich school of strategy."

With fine force and effect he said: "They will disappear in time, like those other exhibitionists—the marathon dancers and the flagpole sitters—who amused America for a while and vanished."

In other words, Bishop Hurley called for a united America with faith in and support of our government, and more particularly cooperation with the chosen head of our government, the President of the United States.

A ghastly war is spreading all over the Earth. There could be nothing more definitely apparent than that, as Bishop Hurley said Sunday, "the Nazi has, from the first, marked us as his enemy."

If Hitler can subjugate and enslave all of Europe and Russia, his next victim will be our ally, Britain, and after that—America.

Surely the obvious strategy for the United States is to give the fullest measure of help to Britain and to see to it that the supplies we are shipping to Britain reach their destination, even if we have to use the United States Navy to keep the Atlantic sea lanes open.

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA

BY AIDING THE ALLIES,
DEFEATING THE AXIS POWERS

and

DEVELOPING MEANS OF FUTURE PEACE

8 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.

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#42

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Document
War Collection

SEP 13 1941
RECEIVED

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA
8 West 40 Street
New York, N. Y.

TO: Chapter Representatives

July 22, 1941

FROM: National Publicity Division

Here are some copies of a broadside which has been prepared especially for use during "Victory in the Atlantic Week" -- the week of July 27. We believe you will find these effective for popular distribution. You may find it desirable to have more printed locally carrying the name of your own chapter. We can fill telegraphic orders at \$3.00 per 1000.

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and Africa and establishes a base for conquest at Dakar, close to Brazil.

It becomes our dire peril if its trade routes between this country and Britain are cut, so that we cannot get supplies to Britain, our first line of defense.

***Between 10 and 15 per cent of what
we produce for Britain is being sunk
by the Nazi pirates***

It is disastrous folly to mobilize American industry to produce goods which are pirated by the Nazis. The way to prevent this is to clear the pirates from the seas.

To defend the lifeline, Great Britain has to keep in the Atlantic warships which are sorely needed in the Mediterranean, to defend Africa and other vital points. The American navy can release these ships.

(over)

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W. C. C.

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#43

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA
National Headquarters
3 West 40th Street
New York, N. Y.

July 27, 1941

To Chapter Representatives:

Some of you may be wondering what the effect of the Far Eastern situation may be on our programs for Victory in the Atlantic Week. We feel that our point of view has not changed and that our program will go ahead as scheduled. Our policy statements have always made the point that America was confronted with one war, waged by the Axis powers upon civilization, and that the battles in the various parts of the world were parts of that war. We have always urged embargoes upon Japan, increasing aid to China and a blunt warning to Japan that we would not tolerate occupation of Singapore and the Dutch East Indies.

We feel now, as we have always felt, that the most crucial battle is the Battle of the Atlantic. If that battle is won, Germany is eventually defeated, no matter where she may win temporarily elsewhere.

But, we feel that we can win the Battle of the Atlantic and, at the same time, take a strong position in assisting China and opposing Japan in the Far East such as our Government is now doing.

I have just been reading over Admiral Stendley's address which he will deliver this afternoon for our Committee. Here is one of America's greatest Admirals saying, "Our Navy is now ready and adequate to meet our essential defense needs in the Pacific and, at the same time, give the British enough support to win the Battle of the Atlantic."

We are able to undertake this two-fold task because we have the cooperation of the British Navy. If there were no British Navy and we would have to depend upon ourselves, we could not defend both the Pacific and the Atlantic. Could a better argument possibly be made for the closest cooperation with the British Navy at this time - a cooperation that makes it possible to win the Battle of the Atlantic and, at the same time, to check Japan in the Pacific?

I feel that this general point of view will be one that your speakers and you will wish to take in this important week.

Judging from reports that have already come in, there will be a large number of very important meetings this week. In connection with your meetings, be sure to make use of the new "V" petition to the President, sent you on July 22nd.

I hope we shall soon have a tremendous number of signatures in our Washington office to submit to the President at the proper time.

Faithfully,

Clark M. Eichelberger
Clark M. Eichelberger
Acting Chairman.

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA by Aiding the Allies
8 West 40th Street Defeating the Axis Powers
New York, N. Y. Developing Means for Peace

Longacre 5- 2100

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#44

FOR RELEASE THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1941

The most important immediate contribution of the United States to the defeat of Hitler is to assure the winning of the Battle of the Atlantic, Governor Herbert H. Lehman said yesterday (Wednesday) in a statement released by National Headquarters of the Committee to Defend America here.

In his statement, which commended the Committee for sponsoring "Victory in the Atlantic" week, now being observed by its chapters all over the country, Governor Lehman said:

"The American people are learning that the battle over England, in the Atlantic, in the Mediterranean and in the Far East are battles in one world war - a war which is an assault upon civilization. The American people therefore must support a foreign policy adequate to meet this world threat to our way of life.

"But the Battle of the Atlantic is one of the most crucial battles of the war to us. If Hitler loses it he will eventually be defeated, no matter what conquests are made elsewhere.

"It is in doing whatever is necessary to win the Battle of the Atlantic that the United States can make a most important immediate contribution. The people of the State of New York, with its vital sea traffic and its vulnerable concentration on the coast of wealth and industry, have an especial stake in the outcome of this struggle.

"Announcing the occupation of Iceland, President Roosevelt told us that the Navy had been given orders to "take all necessary steps to insure the safety of communications" between the United States and Iceland and "all other strategic outposts." Public opinion overwhelmingly supports this step. It must overwhelmingly support any additional necessary steps to insure the safe delivery of supplies and munitions which we are furnishing to Great Britain.

(more)

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X-D 742
45C6 #45

Committee to Defend America
8 West 40th Street
New York, N. Y.

TO: Chapter Representatives

DATE: July 31, 1941

FROM: National Headquarters

SUBJECT: NEW LITERATURE

While you were so busy with preparations for Victory in the Atlantic Week, we have held up sending you several good new pieces of literature, but we are now mailing to you enclosed samples of these new things. Please look over the samples carefully and order at once for the use of your chapter.

(1) "Mr. Congressman:- Don't Hamstring America" deals with the need for change in the legislation with regard to selectees and National Guardsmen. It is of immediate importance and should be put into use at once. Additional copies may be had from National Headquarters at 30¢ per 100.

(2) "Hitler's Conquest of America", by William S. Schlamm, published by Farrar & Rinehart, may be ordered from National Headquarters at 5¢ each or \$5.00 per 100. It is an imaginary picture of Hitler's methods in conquering the new world and should be most useful in convincing people who do not think Hitler is any menace to us.

(3) "Facts About the Committee to Defend America" may be had free of charge from National Headquarters in limited quantities. It gives the essential facts about the organization and activities of the Committee and would be particularly useful in financial appeals.

(4) "Let's Use Our Borrowed Time", by Thomas Caldecott Chubb of Greenwich, Connecticut, is a popular presentation of the need for immediate action. Limited quantities may be had from National Headquarters at 60¢ per 100.

(5) "Britain Speaks" advertises the broadcasts of the British Broadcasting Corporation in America. Headquarters can furnish it free of charge.

(6) "A Catholic Prelate Speaks", by V.Y. Dallman, is a reprint from the "Illinois State Register" which will be of special interest to Catholics. Limited quantities may be ordered from us free of charge.

(7) Last but by no means least in this package you will find ~~three~~ different pamphlets dealing with the organization of peace after the war and the need for world government. The one-sheet "Statement of American Proposals for a New World Order", prepared by the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, will be of fundamental value to all groups studying this subject. Please publicize it widely. It may be had free of charge.

"Peace Aims", published by the Church Peace Union, will be of special interest to religious groups which are studying this subject. We have no additional copies in the office. If you want more copies, you should apply to the Church Peace Union at 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

"World Government" is a popular presentation of this subject in question-and-answer form prepared by a commission of the National Peace Conference. Single copies may be ordered from the National Peace Conference, 8 West 40th Street, New York at 3¢ apiece. The price for 100 copies is \$2.00. This pamphlet will be useful in popular discussion of this all-important subject.

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COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
8 West 40th Street
New York, N.Y.

August 5, 1941

To Chapter Representatives:

We are going to try an experiment of a more systematic way of sending suggestions and instructions to you. A questionnaire recently sent to the chapters asking whether we were sending too many letters, pieces of literature, etc., indicated that quite a number of chapters felt that they were getting material very frequently and sometimes were perplexed as to which suggestion should have priority over others at any particular time.

We try to keep you fully informed and I believe it would be a mistake to reduce the number of suggestions, bits of information and pieces of literature which we send you weekly, but I believe their distribution could be more systematic. I am taking my cue from the success of the Washington Information Letter which has received universal praise from the chapters. The Washington Office tries to avoid sending out random pieces of material but confines itself to this Information Letter so mailed that you receive it each Monday.

From now on there will be mailed from National Headquarters in New York each Friday a "Headquarters Letter" which will contain first analysis of the international situation and suggestions for emphasis for the coming week. This will be prepared by myself usually. Following that each department of the National Office will take whatever space is necessary to call your attention to literature, forthcoming radio programs, etc., etc. You will then receive on your desk when you come to work Monday morning the Headquarters Letter, combining in one long letter what otherwise might have been sent you in five or six different communications throughout the week, and the Washington Information Letter as heretofore.

Thus suggestions and instructions will reach you in a systematic and comprehensive manner the first of the week. Obviously there will be emergency matters necessitating special communications. Many times we will have to telegraph you as we have in the past.

You will receive the first Headquarters Letter next Monday. Will you immediately inform us what you think of the plan after reading it?

We have suggested quite a number of times before that you express the public opinion of your community to your Congressman and Senators in favor of passing the legislation extending the period of service for draftees. We are sorry that the resolution does not provide for service outside of the Western Hemisphere if necessary, and I think it will not hurt for you to so express yourself to your Congressman. The resolution before Congress simply provides for the extension of the period of service of the draftees. While we are disappointed that it is not more comprehensive, it is very important. Democracy is in a hopeless situation to defend itself if in the face of world-wide militarism forced by the totalitarian powers a democratic people cannot discipline themselves to maintain the army necessary to defend themselves. Special attention should be given to your members of the House of Representatives.

Faithfully,

Clark M. Eichelberger
Clark M. Eichelberger

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#47

8 point Program

agreed upon by

President Roosevelt

and Prime Minister

Winston Churchill

contrasted with plans for

The Nazi New Order

Address
of

CLARK M. EICHELBERGER, Acting Chairman,
Committee to Defend America
Delivered over the Columbia Broadcasting System
August 16, 1941

X-D 742

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#48

The two most powerful statesmen in the world have just met in an Atlantic conference which will be known as one of the great meetings of history. They met for three days. They were surrounded by government officials, generals, and admirals. The battleships on which they conferred were well surrounded with naval and air craft. These two men typify confidence in victory today and faith in a better world tomorrow. My friends in exile tell me that to the conquered people, Britain led by Winston Churchill, is the symbol of victory today; that the United States, led by Franklin Roosevelt, symbolizes the hope of the world of tomorrow. At last the determination for victory today and the determination to build a better world tomorrow have become united in one singleness of purpose.

Consequently, the meeting of these men represents the turning point in the war, a turning point in history. From now on the democracies and those fighting with them will have the industrial, the military and the moral initiative.

Ever since the second world war began, the democracies have been on the defensive. Germany and her Axis partners have had the offensive. They have had it industrially, as they produced planes and tanks and guns with which to conquer the world. They have had it in a military sense, as they conquered most of Europe. They have had it ideologically, as Hitler dared to proclaim what he calls a "new order" in Europe, and Japan has proclaimed a "new order" in Asia. It is an order as old as slavery and degradation.

The nations resisting aggression have been on the defensive. They did not have enough guns; they lost battles and being on the defensive they seemed to be defending a status quo rather than a concept of a new world of justice, democracy and security.

Now all of this is being changed. The change has been coming for months. It needed the meeting of these great statesmen to proclaim it. At last British and American factories give promise of producing planes, tanks, guns and ships more rapidly than the factories of the Axis powers. The Royal Air Force has taken the offensive in the west. Decreased shipping losses indicate that progress is being made in the Battle of the Atlantic. And finally, Britain and the United States have boldly proclaimed eight fundamental principles of permanent and lasting peace which from now on must be the objective of those who are fighting against aggression.

For some time our committee to defend America has insisted that winning the war and planning a more perfect world were parts of the same problem; that if the governments would indicate to the people clearly what they were fighting for, allies would arise in every part of the world.

The effect of the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting should have this effect. From a tactical standpoint it is wise that their military discussions not be revealed except as the strategy demands. Let Hitler and Mussolini and the Japanese war lords worry as to what the next moves will be. Only a dwindling handful of isolationists will question this superb strategy. Their very meeting will bring confidence everywhere, and the proclamation of the eight points for

X-D 742
45C6 #49

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
8 West 40th Street
New York, N.Y.

TO: Chapter Representatives

DATE: August 21, 1941

FROM: National Headquarters

SUBJ: New Literature

We are sending you herewith three useful pieces of literature.

The first is a printed copy of the Remarks of the Acting Secretary of State, Sumner Welles, at the laying of the cornerstone of the new wing of the Norwegian Legation in Washington, July 22, 1941. A limited number of additional copies may be had upon request.

Second, you will find in the package Mr. Eichelberger's radio address over the Columbia Broadcasting System on August 16th, containing his comments on the Roosevelt-Churchill conference and the resultant eight-point program.

The third item is a memorandum prepared by Mr. Alfred Baker Lewis on the problem of strengthening democracy at home as an important element in the defense effort.

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What Hitler's Victory Would Mean to American Labor!

1. All Europe would become a single factory of forced labor slaving for the German "master-race."

Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and the most industrialized part of France have already been reduced to this condition. And now the Nazis have hurled themselves in full fury at Russia to plunder this land with all its fabulous resources. British and American labor are next on Hitler's list—if he wins this battle.

2. The industrial products of this cheap labor would be dumped on South America and bartered for the agricultural products of that continent.

Already the Nazis are making barter contracts in South America to go into effect as soon as they have won the war.

3. Thus the foreign markets of American industry and agriculture would both be lost at once; and a large part of American factory and farm labor would be out of jobs.

4. America would be cut off by an economic blockade. We should be able to trade with the outside world only on Nazi terms.

5. Nazi-controlled Europe and South America would deal only with firms which conform to the Nazi political and social setup. This was the way Germany attacked Austria, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Denmark, Holland, France and Belgium from within. It has given her control of Sweden without a military attack; and she has already gone far with this campaign in South America. To the Nazis, economic control is only the first step toward political control—toward brutal military domination and savage terror.

6. The Nazis can impose slavery upon world Labor only if they conquer England and so gain control of the seas. The British Trade Union Congress and the Labor Party have seen the mortal danger and have sworn no truce with the Nazis.

7. Free labor cannot exist in America if the labor of the rest of the world is enslaved. Our defense efforts must be redoubled. Speed is the need. American workers are the most efficient and they can do the job well and ahead of time. We must let nothing stand in the way of the mightiest defense of our homes and the speediest delivery of the greatest volume of arms, munitions, ships and supplies needed by Great Britain and her associates if they are to defeat the dictators on the other side of the Atlantic, and if the workers of England and Europe—and yes of our own country as well—are to survive as free men. This is our vital stake. Let us provide the sinews of victory and let us all unite for production, more production and still more production.

WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMAN. GET IN TOUCH WITH US ABOUT
WORKING TOGETHER FOR FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY

✓
national defense!
Labor Division
COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA
By Aiding the Allies, Defeating the Axis Powers
and Developing Means for Permanent Peace
8 West 40th Street New York, N. Y.

September, 1941

X-D 742

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#51

STATEMENT OF POLICY

ISSUED SEPTEMBER 16, 1941

✓ COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA

By Aiding the Allies, Defeating the Axis Powers and Developing Means for Permanent Peace

National Headquarters: 8 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

*Original
defence*

The Committee to Defend America welcomes and supports the historic declaration of the President of the United States reiterating the American doctrine of the freedom of the seas and his announcement that, as Commander-in-Chief, he has ordered the Navy to shoot on sight any pirate raider found "in the waters which we deem necessary for our defense." We note with approval that the President does not delimit the extent of those waters. We advocate collaboration with the British Navy in a policy of positive action for protecting the delivery of supplies and munitions all the way to their ports of destination. This policy leaves it squarely up to Hitler to decide whether he will now further challenge the American Navy in pursuing the war which he has made upon us.

The Fascist powers have made war upon us. They have sworn hostility to the liberal democratic system, and have pledged to destroy it. They have interfered in our domestic affairs by propaganda and sabotage. They have attempted to negate our Good Neighbor policy by the numerous acts of their agents in Latin America. The spread of Axis aggressions against peaceful peoples and the success of their arms to date has aroused us to the meaning of Fascist intentions and their ability to execute them unless opposed with every means at the disposal of the democracies.

The unprovoked and ruthless interference with our rights, culminating in attacks upon ships of the United States Navy and the sinking of American merchant vessels pursuing their legitimate courses in waters where no blockade is maintained precipitates the issue which a free people cannot avoid.

Self-preservation demands that we keep our hands free to develop whatever strategy may be necessary to safeguard American security and win democratic victory.

A courageous course of positive action carries the only hope of defeating the aggressors and entails the lesser risk to American interests. Today our nation must recognize that economically, industrially, financially and in the use of our diplomatic and naval power we are already in the war. We are now pledged as a nation to victory and the destruction of Hitlerism. With united will and shared sacrifice we shall attain that goal and gain an unprecedented opportunity to build a better world in which tyranny and conquest shall have no place, thus assuring the future of our country and the welfare of our children. To do the job we must win the peace as well as the war.

(OVER)

STATEMENT OF POLICY

Issued September 16, 1941

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA

National Headquarters: 8 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.

X-D 742
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#52

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X-D 742
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COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA
NATIONAL HEAD-QUARTERS
8 West 40th Street
New York, N.Y.

SEP 17 1941

MEMORANDUM

TO: Chapter Representatives

September 16, 1941

FROM: National Headquarters

Enclosed is the new Policy Statement of the Committee, now approved by the National Policy Board. Obviously this is a document of the utmost importance. We shall have it printed at once, but we are rushing it to you in this form so that it may be made available to you at the earliest possible moment.

It has been released to the newspapers for publication tomorrow, September 17th. If your newspapers do not carry it tomorrow, please follow up the matter, give your editor a copy and ask for editorial comment, write a "Letter to the Editor" or use any other device that occurs to you to secure local publicity. If handled as a news item, it should be given out with the names of some of your local officers.

Important Radio Notice

Clark M. Eichelberger will deliver an address over the Columbia Broadcasting System Sunday, September 21, 1:45 - 2:00 P.M., E.D.S.T., direct from England. Reference was made to this broadcast in the Headquarters Letter of last week. We repeat it only to make certain of a maximum audience. His comments will be of more than usual interest and we suggest that you use a small one inch ad in your local newspapers with copy similar to the following:

Hear
Clark M. Eichelberger,
Acting National Chairman,
Committee to Defend America
Speaking Direct
From England
(★) - C.B.S.
Sunday, September 21, (#)

★ - Insert local C.B.S. call letters

- Insert proper time

Check your local Columbia station to make certain the program will be carried.

X-D742 AC
.45C6 #54

LET'S USE OUR BORROWED TIME

By THOMAS CALDECOT CHUBB

Mr. American Citizen, we have just had a wonderful break!

For the Nazi invasion of Russia has now taught us once and for all exactly what Hitler and his gang are shooting at. It is world domination—total domination of the whole world. And you can't—to make use of Samuel Goldwyn's now famous phrase—"include us out."

And besides that, it ought to open the eyes of those among us who still talk of "doing business with a victorious Germany." Sure, we can do business with victorious Germany—that is, if victorious Germany, having world resources, still wants to do business with us. Ask Joe Stalin!

We can still do business with victorious Germany if we do it on whatever terms she offers us—if we hand over the keys of the safe.

But the best thing of all is that we now have a God-given respite. We have just borrowed a very scarce kind of currency. We have just borrowed some time. For ten days, or ten weeks, or maybe even—though it seems hardly possible—for ten months, the brown hordes of the new Attila (who was it, by the way, who said Hitler wasn't a new Attila or a new Genghiz, and what does he think of that now?) will be headed eastward.

He will be headed away from the Atlantic.

And for ten days or ten weeks or even ten months, we will have a golden opportunity. We will have something we have been looking for and couldn't find. Precious moments in which to hasten our rearming. Precious moments in which to rush aid to Britain, in

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
8 West 40th Street
New York, N.Y.

X-D 742

.4506

#55

TO: Chapter Representatives

FROM: Alfred Baker Lewis

Whatever the Isolationists, Bundists, and followers of Father Coughlin may say, this war involves in its outcome the life or death of freedom and of all such democratic rights as the right of free speech, free press, free assembly, and the right to hold elections after free discussion. A victory for the Nazis means a triumph for the Fuehrer principle, enunciated by Hitler, according to which the dictator can do no wrong, and conversely all who criticize or oppose him are traitors and should be suppressed by whatever degree of imprisonment, torture or death may be necessary to enforce such suppression.

A victory for Hitler and his Axis partners means imposing by force on the whole world the doctrine that the Germans are a master race, and all other races, not merely the Jews, are inferiors. Hitler's anti-Semitism is only the most cruel and blatant form of the Nazi racial ideas. It is the official Nazi view that all races except the Nordic-Germans are slave races, entitled to no rights but only to such strictly limited privileges as the master race sees fit to permit.

With these two doctrines all who genuinely believe in the American principles of democracy and of equal rights for all, irrespective of race, creed or color must necessarily be at war.

That is the way events are moving.

As we go deeper into the war, and as it becomes plainer that we will have to make greater economic sacrifices in order to put more of our productive capacity to work producing war materials and the ships to transport them, the task of the Committee to Defend America will become more and more one of stiffening the morale of all sections of the population so that they will be more willing to endure the necessary hardships and bereavements to defeat Hitlerism.

In a fight for democracy, maintaining morale involves making democracy real, something experienced more truly in the everyday life of all our citizens, however, humble they may be. A war for democracy, therefore, must necessarily be fought at least in part on two fronts, the military effort to defeat the assault upon democracy from without, and a political effort to improve and preserve our democratic heritage at home, as a necessary means of strengthening the morale of our people for a desperate struggle.

Improving and strengthening our democracy is more vital than some of us realize. For Hitler came to power because of the weakness of democracy in Germany, especially its inability to provide decent economic security. (Hitler has not provided security either, of course, but insecurity made so many Germans willing to give him a trial.)

In addition Hitler has successfully divided the population of every one of his victimized nations by appealing to those persons who were dissatisfied with democracy for one reason or another. In France, for example, events since the Armistice have made it clear that important French politicians like Laval were not believers in French democracy. Hitler had successfully appealed to some social and economic groups at the top who cared less for democracy than for the maintenance of their special privileges, such as the possession of effortless income or of the tremendous economic power resulting from great wealth. The social composition of the

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA
By Aiding the Allies - By Defeating the Axis Powers
By Developing Means for Permanent Peace
8 West 40th Street
New York, N.Y.

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Wm #56

RADIO ADDRESS
by
CLARK M. EICHELBERGER
Speaking from England
Sunday, September 21, 1941
Columbia Broadcasting System

Almost three years ago to the day I had the privilege of broadcasting over the Columbia network from Geneva at the time of the crisis which led to the ill-fated Munich agreement. I said then that war could be avoided if the nations that wished peace indicated that they would be willing to fight. At that time the nations would not indicate that they would fight to preserve peace. The United States clung to its fictitious neutrality policy. Today we have war.

At this moment dusk is falling over this city and curtains have been drawn for the blackout. This is the beginning of the third year of the greatest war in history. In this two-year period there has been but one single, constant and consistent factor upon which the world could count--British determination. France fell, Russia changed sides, the United States hesitated. But since the war British courage has never faltered, and British policy has not wavered. Through the dark days of Flanders and Dunkirk, through the air battles of Britain last year, and now as the fortunes of war change somewhat, the one single consistent fact that the world has had to hold on to has been the courage and the determination of these British people. Here alone have men consistently fought to destroy Hitler's plan. Had their courage faltered, civilization would have been thrown back hundreds of years. The threat of Hitler to democratic civilization is so great that it defies the imagination.

I doubt if all the British people themselves understand the magnitude of what they are fighting against. Certainly many Americans do not. This is more than a struggle to protect the British Empire or the Western Hemisphere from invasion. The Hitler war is an assault on the minds as well as the bodies of men; on their civilization as well as their land.

There can be three outcomes to this war. One, Hitler can win. That result would turn a large part of the world back to an age of darkness, lighted here and there by the sporadic fires of revolution. The instruments of modern science and applied psychology would be used to make resistance impossible. Generations might pass before an opportunity would come for a reawakening of mankind to throw off tyranny.

Second, the war could be a stalemate with Hitler appeased. There is danger that if Hitler is able to seize the Ukraine and the industrial regions of Russia, he will announce the stabilization of the European continent under his authority, and tell Britain and the United States that they can have peace if they will leave him alone in Europe and part of the French Empire. It would mean a little food for people on the continent if they would adjust their economies to Germany and be willing that their people become agricultural serfs to maintain a German industrial system. It would

(more)

Remarks of Carl Sandburg, 9:15 P. M.
September 9th, 1941, broadcast from
Station W. B. B. M. Chicago, Illinois

SEP 22 1941

#57

The Norwegian Henrik Ibsen, whose plays are now forbidden to be printed or circulated, forbidden to be read or acted in the country where he was born and lived and died, once wrote, "There is no word that has been soiled with lies like that word love." So we all know there are sacred words that can be soiled with lies. We are all well aware the word democracy has been soiled by many liars. Yet every one of us knows fairly well what either the word love or the word democracy means, even though no one, not even the most learned of men, has ever given us a definition, an explanation of love or democracy that is final and absolute. When the question is asked, "Why do you favor the democratic system when it holds so much waste, corruption, demagoguery and other evils?" we answer, "Because we have looked over all the other systems and found that they too have waste, corruption, demagoguery and other evils, and we take our chances on the democratic system because of what it has that the other systems don't have."

We never know in a democracy whether the next blazing headline event will call for reverence or laughter. In a democracy both deep reverence and a sense of the comic are requisite. Who knows better than we who believe in the democratic system what are its wrongs and shadows? Who knows better than we who are believers in the democratic system the many precise points where it needs study and devotion, patience and prayer and kindly laughter? Yet we cling to it. Yet we fasten our faiths deeper and deeper in it. Why? Because we have not yet seen a system that works better, because by the very nature of the workings of the democratic system in the long run it gives more people more chances to think, to speak, to decide on their way of life, to shape and change their way of life if they want to, than any other system. It has more give and take, more resilience, ductility and malleability, more crazy foolishness and more grand wisdom, than any other system. It is never the same two days straight. It is one thing today and another tomorrow. It represents and celebrates man the seeker, man the restless experimenter and adventurer who bets that he will yet bring the Heavenly City into the places where now stand Chicago and Omaha, Philadelphia and Seattle. Of course we can't answer the question "What is democracy?" smooth and easy like we answer "Where is the Union Station?" or "Which way to the post office?" Yet we know as definitely where democracy is not as we do where the Union Station is not or where the post office is not. It is like Charlie McCarthy being asked, "What do you know about air conditioning?" and answering, "Well, I have to breathe, don't I?" In a sense and with some allowances we can say that the democratic system is the air conditioning apparatus by and through which the political rights of free men function.

Under no other system can a man be so many different kinds of a fool--and get away with it--and get paid for it. So long as he isn't interfering with other fools he always has the alibi, "This is a free country, ain't it?" Personal freedom, a wide range of individual expression, a complete respect for the human mind and the human personality--this is the ideal of the democratic system. In all the literature, the documents of democracy you find this respect, this hope, this attitude of reverence toward the fullest possible flowering of each human personality. President Lincoln enjoyed quoting the Irishman who said, "In this country every man is as good as the next one and for the matter of that a little better." We are men, not angels--that is sure. Also we hope we are men and not mice. And sometimes we feel like mere worms of the dust, doing the best we can, moving a little soil of the earth from where it was to where it will be.

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
8 West 40th Street
New York, N.Y.

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Chapter Representatives
FROM: Radio Department

SUBJ: Radio Address by Mr. Eichelberger
DATE: October 15, 1941

We are glad to tell you that our National Director, Clark M. Eichelberger, just returned from England, will make an address over the Columbia Broadcasting System on Sunday, October 19th, from 7:15 to 7:30 P.M., E.S.T. The subject will be "Report on London".

Please notify your members, check with your local CBS station to see that the speech is carried locally, and if possible arrange for publicity in your papers.

We take this opportunity to enclose a copy of a fine speech delivered by Dr. George N. Shuster, President of Hunter College in New York City, which constitutes "An Answer to Senator Gerald F. Nye".

the Third Reich and the reduction of the United States to the inferior economic and political position it occupied prior to 1914. So complete and so impressive is the evidence on all three points that there is not a single reputable student of Nazi history known to me who would for a moment question the correctness of these assertions.

Therefore our quarrel with Senator Nye and his associates is simply that they have not only ignored the conclusions to which every serious observer of Nazi affairs has arrived, but that they have also tried to make the American people believe that the evidence collected by those observers does not exist. And our basis of agreement with President Roosevelt and his associates is simply that they have collected the evidence, have sifted it carefully, and have spoken and acted accordingly. Senator Nye once acquired fame for presiding over an investigation of the munitions industry. I challenge him to participate in investigation of the Nazi menace to America under objective auspices. If he did so, it would become clear that all Americans of repute who have investigated Nazism are, regardless of their religious or political or professional affiliations, behind the President, while the amateurs, the guessers and the gamblers on waves of the future are supporting Senator Nye. I cannot quite believe that he does not know this already. He must be aware that the policy the United States is at present pursuing is not the creation of this or that secret cabal.

At any rate, Senator Nye did not, at least in his public speech, request the Steuben Society to believe that Hitler is after all a pretty decent chap at heart. Such requests are apparently reserved for the lesser fry in the isolationist camp. The point is rather that he did not refer to Hitler at all. The central, blood-stained villain in the stupendous tragedy of our time was ignored by the Senator, whisked out of sight quite as a magician flicks away a quarter before your very eyes. Instead the villain who emerged out of Mr. Nye's top hat is the President of the United States, accused as one who ventures to mention in public the fact that Hitler exists.

Most of the Senator's charges against the President are too trifling to be worthy of notice. There never has been, there never will be, a Chief Executive who in a time of crisis would prevent all his assistants from making mistakes. Lincoln didn't, and Lincoln was a pretty fair President. Therefore we shall ignore such matters as the status of scrap aluminum and the hypothesis of gasoline shortages. To offer such details as reasons why unity does not exist in this country is to throw dust in the eyes of the electorate.

The sole charge of moment is that Mr. Roosevelt, convinced that the rise of Hitler to world dominion is a threat to the liberty and welfare of the United States, has pursued a course which has led to a limited use of the armed strength of the nation. The Senator therefore argues that since the use of force means war, we have been edged against our will into a foreign conflict.

Stop Mass Murders . . . Protest Meetings Nov. 16

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA

WIN THE WAR • WIN THE PEACE

National Headquarters — 8 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK — Telephone: Longacre 5-2100

CLARK M. EICHELBERGER, *National Chairman*
 LEWIS W. DOUGLAS *Chairman, National Board*
 THOMAS L. POWER, *National Director*
 MRS. EMMONS BLAINE, *Executive Committee*
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HUGH MOORE *Chairman, Executive Committee*
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 CHESTER J. LA ROCHE *Chairman, Public Relations Committee*
 ELLSWORTH BUNKER *Chairman, Finance Committee*

NOV 4 1941

November 1, 1941

TO CHAPTER REPRESENTATIVES:

This is our second letter to you on the round-the-world mass meetings planned for November 16th about which we sent you an advance announcement on October 28th. Things are developing very fast here at the national office with regard to these meetings and we hope your own plans are going ahead equally well. We shall be sending you frequent bulletins about the progress of the project. Today we want to make a number of practical suggestions.

Sponsoring Committee

It is important to keep in mind that this program has a broad appeal to all groups. It represents our best chance to identify other important groups with the work of our Committee. Therefore, get the very best local sponsoring committee you can. Try to get the names of all the leaders in your community so that you can use these names in your publicity. In fact you may want to hold your November 16th meeting not solely under the auspices of your chapter but under the auspices of a community-wide committee of citizens. The national office is at the same time building up a list of sponsors.

Participating Groups

Secure the participation of all the organized groups you can get. For example, it should be easy to secure the participation of American groups of foreign extraction, such as Poles, Czechs, Greeks, etc., labor organizations, women's clubs, religious groups of all faiths, the American Legion, business men's groups such as Rotary, Lions, Kiwanis, etc., student groups and farm organizations.

Every one of these groups has special reasons for the strongest possible feeling about the mass murders of hostages, intellectual leaders, religious leaders, etc., which are now being perpetrated by the Axis powers. Invite them to join with you in these nation-wide, in fact world-wide expressions of protest.

At the national office we are working for the endorsement from the national officers of these and other groups. We could at this moment, through our Labor Division, put you in touch with the right labor leaders in your com-

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#60

Committee to Defend America
Win the War--Win the Peace
8 West 40 Street
New York, N.Y.

TO: Chapter Representatives

November 4, 1941

FROM: National Publicity Division

Attached is a draft of a news release about the meetings to protest mass murder. This may serve you as a sample from which you can write a release of your own; or you may find it desirable to use this release virtually as written. In the latter case you would, of course, rewrite the release inserting the name of the local chairman or other local representative of the CDA and including, as second paragraph, any items about your local protest meeting.

-c0c-

In the United States, meetings have been scheduled in metropolitan cities, small cities, and towns throughout the country, ranging from such big centers as New York, Chicago, Washington, Boston, St. Louis, Kansas City, New Haven, and Newark to smaller towns such as Glen Ellyn, Ill., and Santa Monica, Cal.

In Latin America, the protest against Nazi brutality will be expressed in meetings in Mexico City, Havana, Montevideo, Santiago (Chile), Buenos Aires, and Bogota, as well as in other principal cities of those countries.

A huge meeting has been arranged in Chungking, China, where anger at Japanese atrocities will be the keynote; also in London, most of the British Dominions, and in other free countries where negotiations are still under way.

Resolutions adopted by the meetings will be collected by the Free World Association in New York and broadcast to Europe in all languages. Radio and cable messages between the national groups will be exchanged.

(more)

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Stop Mass Murders . . . Protest Meetings Nov. 16

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA

WIN THE WAR • WIN THE PEACE

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Treasurer
CHESTER J. LA ROCHE
Chairman, Public Relations Committee
ELLSWORTH BUNKER
Chairman, Finance Committee

November 4, 1941

To all Chapter Representatives:

A dramatic three-color poster will be available for first shipments on Friday, November 7. National Headquarters will ship, without cost, quantities of these posters to all chapters planning meetings so that they will arrive on the following Monday. Please advise us of the number of these posters you can use.

A space on the poster has been left blank so that room will be available for each chapter to insert the place of the local meeting and the time and date. One of your local printers can set the copy and print this data on the posters in two hours, or if you will not need a large quantity, the same information could be put on the posters by rubber stamp in a very short time.

We suggest that you enlist the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, or similar organizations to distribute the posters, as this will interest their organizations in the meeting and also solve your problem of distribution.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas L. Power
Thomas L. Power

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**NAZI FIFTH COLUMN
IN JAPAN**

日本に於けるナチス



獨逸第五列の暗躍

Read

HOW HITLER'S AGENTS ARE RUNNING TOKIO

#63

FREE WORLD ASSOCIATION
AND
COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA
8 West 40th Street, N.Y.
Longacre 5-2100

November 11, 1941

NOV 13 1941

Dear Sir:

The Committee To Defend America and the Free World Association cordially invite you to be present at the Speakers Tribune of the

PROTEST MEETING TO STOP MASS MURDERS
on Sunday, November 16, at 8 P.M.
at the Metropolitan Opera House
Broadway at 39th Street, N.Y.C.

The speakers are the following:

PAUL V. McNUTT
Federal Security Administrator

JAN MASARYK
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Government of Czechoslovakia

WILL LAWTHER
President, British Mine Workers' Federation

HENRY HAUCK
Director of Labor of the French National Committee in London

RAUL DARMONTE TABORDA
Deputy, Argentine Republic

CLARK M. SICHELBERGER
National Chairman, Committee to Defend America

We hope that you will be able to attend. Will you please let us know as soon as possible so that we can send you a special platform ticket.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas L. Power

Thomas L. Power
National Director, Committee to
Defend America

JW

Louis Dolivet

Louis Dolivet
Secretary-General, Free World
Association

JW

Mr. Archibald MacLeish
Librarian of Congress
Washington, D.C.

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#64

DEC 8 1941

December 5, 1941

PROVISIONAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

Committee to Defend America

The American people are committed to a victory over the Nazi system as essential to the defense of the American way of life and the maintenance of civilization.

Recognizing that America is now at war, the Committee to Defend America urges:

1. Unrestricted use of American armed forces on land, on the sea and in the air wherever and whenever they may be needed.
2. Better team work and redoubled effort on the part of all concerned for defense production; full utilization of industrial capacity-- materials, machinery, and manpower.
3. Unlimited cooperation for victory with Great Britain, China, Russia, the Governments-in-exile and the Free French.
4. No agreement with Japan at the expense of China; no tolerance of any Japanese move to conquer Singapore, the Dutch East Indies, Thailand or Siberia; American action to keep open the Burma Road, China's lifeline.
5. Immediate severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy, and Vichy France; recognition of the de Gaulle regime as the Government-in-exile for France.
6. Preparation for American participation in the organization of the future peace on the basis of the Atlantic Charter.

The Committee to Defend America urges the American people to unity and sacrifice for victory. It is not enough to urge the Government to strong action. The Government cannot fulfill its obligations in this crisis without a people united in that spirit of sacrifice which will ensure that every person is willing to work more, give more, -- even his life if need be -- for victory.

14-00000 #65
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COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA

WIN THE WAR • WIN THE PEACE

National Headquarters — 8 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK — Telephone: LOngacre 5-2100

CLARK M. EICHELBERGER, *National Chairman*
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ELLSWORTH BUNKER, *Finance*
EHMETT CORRIGAN, *Finance*
SAMUEL SHORE, *Labor*
JOHN FARRAR, *Executive Committee*

December 8, 1941



To Chapter Representatives:

We have just listened to the President's speech over the office radio and now learn that Congress has recognized existence of a state of war with Japan by an almost unanimous vote. Japan could not have made the issue clearer. Her attack was a treacherous, unprovoked attack against this country. It was made on Sunday in the midst of negotiations, which is the perfect Hitler technique - the technique that he has used so successfully against Russia and other countries.

The position of our Committee has been a consistent one - that we should do whatever is necessary to accomplish the defeat of Hitler and the Axis Powers. The provisional statement of policy sent you the other day urged, "Unrestricted use of American armed forces on land, on the sea and in the air wherever and whenever they may be needed." We have, however, felt that a declaration of war was a matter to be determined by the requirements of strategy. Obviously, the government had no choice but to recognize a state of war with Japan.

Japan is an Axis partner. Her methods yesterday were the Hitler methods. We believe that we must make war upon the Axis as a unit and that we must, in cooperation with our allies, wage war as a unit. Therefore, it seems to us that

X-D 742
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Don't Help Hitler #66

Take Dakar!

Dakar, a French base on the west coast of Africa, is only 1600 miles from Brazil—perilously close for air raiders. Experts agree that Dakar would be Hitler's best springboard for attacking the Western Hemisphere.

As proconsul of French Africa, General Weygand had declared that no foreign power would be allowed to occupy territory under his charge. That meant the Nazis would not be allowed in Dakar. So Hitler ordered Marshal Petain to discharge General Weygand. The Marshal obeyed orders. Now Dakar is under a Frenchman who has taken an oath (to buy his release from a German prison camp) never again to resist Hitler.

We know now that the Vichy government of France is nothing more than Hitler's puppet.

Even should he desire to do so, it would be impossible for Marshal Petain to resist any Nazi demand.

If Hitler demands the French fleet, he will in all probability get it.

As a puppet of Hitler, the Vichy government is actively on the side of the Nazis, against Britain, against the United States—against democracy and for fascism.

By continuing diplomatic recognition of Vichy, we are

helping Hitler take Dakar, for a springboard to America
lining up the United States against the helpless people
of France

discouraging those who are ripe for revolt against French
cooperation with the Nazis

aiding Hitler to establish his brutal "new order" in Europe,
to which Vichy will belong.

We should at once

Break Off Relations with the Vichy Government

(over)

X-D742.V5C6

#67

COPY OF TELEGRAM
ADDRESSED TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT
Saturday, December 20, 1941

"We are proud to inform you that a group of citizens have organized 'Citizens for Victory,' with a sub-title 'Win the War - Win the Peace,' which was the closing keynote of your great address to the American people on the outbreak of war with the Axis Powers. The Committee will be dedicated to three objectives. In the first place, to win the war fully and completely. There must be no compromise nor negotiation with evil. The war must continue in full cooperation with our allies until the forces of Axis aggression have, as you have frequently indicated, been thoroughly annihilated. In the second place, the Committee is dedicated to the organization of a permanent and lasting peace to follow the war, based upon the principles which you and Winston Churchill have proclaimed in the Atlantic Charter. We do not believe that civil or international warfare is the destiny of man and we believe with you that the world can be so organized that it will be strong enough to prevent aggression and wise enough to remove the causes of international strife. And in the third place, we are dedicated to the preservation of the democratic processes in the prosecution of the war and the winning of the peace. We are urging, Mr. President, all men of goodwill who acknowledge these principles to unite with us in this great crusade. We assure you of our devoted support of your leadership."

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA

WIN THE WAR • WIN THE PEACE

National Headquarters — 8 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK — Telephone: LOngrave 5-2100

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EMMETT CORRIGAN, *Finance*
SAMUEL SHORE, *Labor*
JOHN FARRAR, *Executive Committee*

December 22, 1941

To the members of the National Committee,
Committee to Defend America:

As many of you know, since the outbreak of war we have been in frequent consultation with several national organizations, our chapters and with friends in Washington discussing whether there was a task for the Committee to Defend America and the other organizations to perform in wartime. We had no desire to keep a piece of machinery going for its own sake, and we realized that in the minds of many people the Committee to Defend America was associated with a task that had ended, despite the fact that we have told our chapters and committee members from the beginning that their work would not be through until the peace had been won after the war was won.

Everyone we consulted was unanimous in believing that in a democracy in wartime there was need for private organizations performing the following tasks: Continuing to point out to the American people the menace that we are fighting against and also pointing out what we were fighting for. It is not enough for people to know what they are fighting against, they must have a vision of a better world that their victory alone would make possible. We do not believe that the unity which was so dramatically achieved by the Japanese invasion of American possessions means that isolationism is dead. It will raise its head in various forms. It may urge the prosecution of an "America First" war, rather than a war in which world strategy for victory is planned in cooperation with our allies; it may raise its head in appeasement when the going gets tough; and it certainly will raise its head in opposition to an organized peace after victory which the United States must help guarantee.

Many of our best chapters were particularly insistent that there was a job for them to do in their communities. Many of them have insisted that when they had made their full contribution to the winning of the war they would work for the winning of the peace.

After much thought and consultation we reached the following decisions: The Council for Democracy and the Committee to Defend America

Gift
Publication

JAN 15 1942

IMPORTANT NOTICE

X-742
.U5C6

REFERENCE
JAN 17 1942

The first radio program of Citizens For Victory will be heard over the Columbia Broadcasting System, Tuesday evening, January 20, 10:15 to 10:30 P.M., E.S.T. Speakers will include Clark M. Eichelberger, Director of the newly formed group, Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, U.S.N.R., and Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator. #69

We suggest that you secure as much publicity for this program as possible through your regular chairman. We also suggest you contact your local C.B.S. station to make certain it carries the program. Since this is the first program under the Citizens For Victory, we are anxious to have as large a listening audience as possible.

- (b) Are steps being taken to counteract any ~~and~~ racial or religious animosities?
- (c) Is every citizen being shown the way in which he can work for victory?

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA

WIN THE WAR • WIN THE PEACE

#70

National Headquarters — 8 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK — Telephone: LOngacre 5-2100

CLARK M. EICHELBERGER, *National Chairman*
LEWIS W. DOUGLAS, *Chairman, Policy Bd.*
THOMAS L. POWER, *National Director*
MRS. EMMONS BLAINE, *Executive Committee*
FRANK G. BOUDREAU, *Executive Committee*
HERBERT BAYARD SWOPE, *Executive Committee*
ARTHUR J. GOLDSMITH, *Executive Committee*

Vice Chairman

HENRY A. ATKINSON
BARRY BINGHAM
WILLIAM EMERSON
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, Jr.
ERNEST W. GIBSON, Jr.

FRANK P. GRAHAM
MRS. J. BORDEN HARRIMAN
FRANK KINGDON
CHESTER H. ROWELL
ROBERT E. SHERWOOD

HUGH MOORE, *Chairman, Executive Comm.*
FREDERICK C. MCKEE, *Treasurer*
CHESTER J. LA ROCHE, *Public Relations*
ELLSWORTH BUNKER, *Finance*
EMMETT CORRIGAN, *Finance*
SAMUEL SHORE, *Labor*
JOHN FARRAR, *Executive Committee*

No. 19

January 14, 1942

To Chapter Representatives:

I want you to have the attached statement of policy and organization which has been agreed to in principle by our Executive Committee. The Executive Committee will consider it further at its meeting this coming Friday.

For your own information I want to give you the names of the leading officers of Citizens For Victory as they stand at present. You will be delighted to know that Mr. Raymond Gram Swing, distinguished radio commentator, has consented to serve as Chairman for a limited time, and that Mr. Ernest Angell, President of the Council for Democracy, will serve as President of Citizens for Victory. My own title will be Director. Mr. Hugh Moore, already known to you as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Committee to Defend America, will hold the same office in Citizens for Victory. A strong addition to our ranks will be Mr. Lyman Bryson, moderator of the well-known radio program, the People's Platform, who will serve as Chairman of the National Policy Board.

Please give no publicity to these officers until our nation-wide news release is sent you, but of course you may inform the members of your own local committee.

I want to urge you to give very close attention to the price-control bill now being considered in Washington. I do not need to emphasize to you the importance of effective price control in order to halt the rise in cost of living, avoid inflation and keep down the cost to the government of the defense effort. The inclusion in the bill of any amendments which weaken really effective price control would be a great mistake. Study carefully the changes that are being suggested and express your opinion to your Congressmen and to your Senators.

Again let me send you my thanks for the many helpful suggestions you are sending us for the future program of Citizens for Victory. That is how democracy works, by all of us applying our minds to our common and specific problems.

Faithfully,

Clark M. Eichelberger
Clark M. Eichelberger

Gift
Publisher

FEB 4 1942

X-D 742

.4506 #71

BRIEF REPLY TO MEIN KAMPF

Rolland Bradley, LL. B., M. A.
Of the Houston Bar

Published by

HOUSTON COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA
1942

X-D 772
.4566
#12

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND
AMERICA
BY AIDING THE ALLIES

The Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies is enlisted and organized for the duration; for the duration of this world war and for the peace that shall follow the war. Our chief objective is to foster, aid, protect and guarantee, so far as we are able, within the neighborly capacity of men and nations, the rights, privileges and duties of democracy. We are organized to uphold democracy.

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE,
Chairman

Woman's Division
Mrs. Rushmore Patterson, *Chairman*
8 West 40th Street New York, N. Y.

X-D77R
4566
73
COMMITTEE TO DEFEND
AMERICA
BY AIDING THE ALLIES

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WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE,
Chairman

National Headquarters
8 West 40th Street New York, N. Y.
Telephone: CHickering 4-6395

X-D742

.U5C6

#74

Lest this
Happen to
Our Children

X-D 742
.4566

#75

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA
BY AIDING THE ALLIES

8 West 40th Street

New York City

Telephone LOngacre 5-2100

HANDBOOK OF INFORMATION
NEW YORK CITY TELEPHONE CAMPAIGN

Issued by
THE WOMEN'S DIVISION
NEW YORK CHAPTER

MRS. GRACE ALLEN BANGS.....*Acting Chairman*

MRS. KERMIT ROOSEVELT.....*Honorary Chairman*

MISS FREDa KIRCHWEY*Co-Chairman*

X-D 742
.45C6
COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA
BY AIDING THE ALLIES #76
WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, *Chairman*

Woman's Division
Mrs. Rushmore Patterson, *Chairman*
8 West 40th Street • New York, N. Y.

Telephone: CHickering 4-1899

SUGGESTIONS FOR LOCAL WOMAN'S DIVISIONS

Today is a critical point in world history. Hitler has crushed Western Europe and is battering at England. Americans are awakening to the threat we face in the Atlantic if Great Britain falls and her fleet goes.

You can help right now to stop Hitler. How?

I. PURPOSE OF THE COMMITTEE. Step One in the program of the Committee is to focus and make vocal the overwhelming sentiment in this country for immediate and full material aid to Great Britain as our first line of defense. She needs destroyers at once. She needs our surplus food. We support every step to get these materials to her quickly, in quantities consistent with our own defense needs.

x-D742
.V5C6

#77

HELP CHINA

For Peace in the Pacific

By

W. S. HOWE

NOW that our national policy of defeating the totalitarian combination has become definitely official, through Presidential declarations, the passage of the lend-lease bill, and the 7 billion-dollar appropriation, it is pertinent to call attention once more to a vital phase of that policy—the Far Eastern problem.

The key to the situation remains as always China, which, for 3½ years, has held the Eastern bastion against aggression, as has England more recently the Western. In spite of the loss of most of her ports, railways, and industries; in spite of immense casualties, both military and civilian; in spite of the brutality of the methods used against her, including the attempt to break her will and morale by stimulating the use of drugs among her people, she still fights on and at the same time carries out a vast reconstruction of her industrial, educational and social life.

China is of immense importance to the democratic cause. Her resistance has long engaged the main resources of the Japanese army, which has been forced to maintain at least a million men in China to hold and consolidate the regions already occupied. This fact probably saved British Eastern possessions from an all-out assault after the fall of France when Britain seemed so weak and United States policy so uncertain. It is still the most important factor which will deter the Japanese from cooperating with Germany in great simultaneous drives East and West.

Let the Japanese once break through to the Indian Ocean and the entire British political, military, and naval edifice is threatened. Far Eastern communications with the Middle East would be interrupted. The campaigns in that region are based fully as much upon

X-2742
4566 #78

ORGANIZED LABOR'S STAKE IN THE WAR

PRIMER NUMBER FIVE

These Primers are written to ask questions and to put the answers to them clearly before you. You will see that the answers all lead to the same conclusion: *We should and must help England against the Dictators in every possible material way.*

It is not the fault of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies that this is so. It is the fault of world events.

This policy of *all help to England* was not invented by the Committee. It is a policy forced on America by events now taking place in the world.

ISSUED BY

**The Committee to Defend America
by Aiding the Allies**

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, Chairman
8 West 40th Street
New York City

AMERICA:

Arsenal of
Democracy

X-D 742

.4566

#79

We must
PASS THE
LEND-LEASE BILL

Committee to Defend
America by Aiding the Allies

ERNEST W. GIBSON, Jr.
National Chairman

LEWIS W. DOUGLAS
Chairman, National Board

CLARK M. EICHELBERGER
National Director

8 West Fortieth Street
New York, N. Y.

X-D 742

.U5C6

#80

DO WE HAVE A STAKE IN THIS WAR?

An Address To Organized Labor

By

ALFRED BAKER LEWIS



COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA
BY AIDING THE ALLIES

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, Chairman

8 West 40th Street • New York, N. Y.



nt India been given her independence? Sent
t war profits? Will there be a just peace? W
Why did the League fail? Will Hitler ever attack th
lend Spain? Did the "war to end war" really
the peace is really realistic? How can #81
? Hitler could lead the world to the X-D 742
is it? Why did Russia lead the .U5C6
w? Who sold out Czechoslov
Finland, Poland, and Norway
war? Should we have
ic imperialism
real peace?
moer
r?

we the students

GUARD the right
to be critical.....
AID those now
fighting to guard
that right !

X-D742 #82
.U5C6

TEN BILLION DOLLARS IS NOT ENOUGH

This booklet expresses the convictions of an organized group of American citizens who believe that the supreme duty of every American today is to become acquainted with the forces which threaten his country. The booklet offers a plan, which in recent weeks has proved effective, for meeting this threat.

Let it not be said of America as it has been said of one democracy after another, "Too little and too late."

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA BY AIDING THE ALLIES

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

8 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK

CHickering 4-6394-5

X-D 742
1506 #83

IF YOU AGREE that the United States should hasten to implement its declared policy of full material aid to those nations who are resisting aggression:

Make Your Voice Heard!

Those who oppose this program may adopt the traditional obstructive method of agreeing with the President's objectives, but finding fault with all specific proposals.

Strengthen the President's hand: Declare your belief in full material aid, to him and, especially, to your Senators and to your Representatives.

WRITE OR TELEGRAPH TODAY:

	Address	Correct Form of Address
President Franklin D. Roosevelt	White House, Washington, D. C.	Mr. President:
Senator John A. Donahue	Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.	Dear Senator:
Senator Francis T. Maloney	Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.	Dear Senator:
Congressman LeRoy D. Downs	House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.	Dear Mr. Representative:
Congressman Lucien Maciara	House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.	Dear Mr. Representative:

If you wish to be notified of the further activities of this Committee, or to receive explanatory literature or other information, you are invited to communicate with the committee at its following address, or with any individual member of its executive committee.

WESTPORT CHAPTER

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA BY AIDING THE ALLIES

P. O. Box 807, Westport, Conn.

Executive Committee: Sidney Homer, Jr., Chairman; Mrs. Edward W. Robotham, Vice-Chairman; John A. Baker, Treasurer; Mrs. Robert T. Baldwin, Marshall Dunn, Mrs. Dudley Wadsworth.

AD 7-12
1156.6
#84
**We
Reply**

We reply to those new-born organizations which advocate sending no more aid to Great Britain.

X-D742
.U5C6

#85

AMERICAN OPINION SAYS:

**“Defend America—
Aid the Allies”**

Read what these leaders say:



The Truth About the Lease-Lend Bill

Those who would defeat or delay this bill, or confuse the American people about it, make wild charges against it. They claim that it is a 'dictator bill,' that it carries unlimited executive powers. These charges must be answered. They can be answered. Here are the facts.

Does the bill give the President power to:

Send American ships into the war zone? . . . No
Convoy shipping with American warships? . . . No
Declare War? No
Send American troops to Europe? . . . No
Seize foreign ships in our ports? . . . No
Write a check for anything he wants to spend? No

Does the bill give the President the following powers which every dictator has:

To impose a censorship? No
To restrict freedom of speech? No
To restrict freedom of assembly? No
To suspend Habeas Corpus? No
To seize property? No
To conscript labor? No

What would the bill really do?

Enable the United States to aid Britain more speedily and efficiently with war materials.

Assure the British now that they can get war materials from us when their dollars run out.

Permit repayment in kind or property. We have learned from experience that vast international payments cannot be made in dollars.

Give the United States more effective control over all deliveries of war materials manufactured here.

Permit far greater standardization of all war materials produced here, and therefore far greater production.

Permit repair of British warships in our ports, thus giving greater assurance of continued British control of the Atlantic under all contingencies.

Do not let those who would defeat or delay this bill, or confuse the American people about it, mislead YOU with false arguments.

Insist that your Senators and Representatives in Washington decide this issue according to the facts and act without delay.

Write them in your own words that you support this bill.

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA BY AIDING THE ALLIES

LEWIS W. DOUGLAS,
Chairman, National Board

ERNEST W. GIBSON, National Chairman
8 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

CLARK M. EICHELBERGER,
National Director

Washington (D. C.) Office
907 FIFTEENTH STREET, N.W.

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COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA BY AIDING THE ALLIES

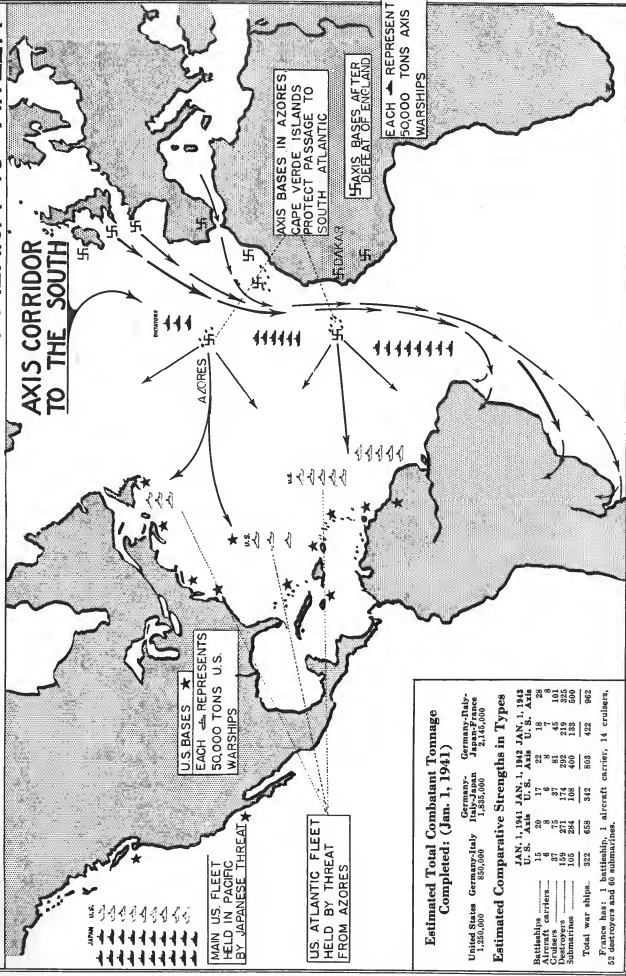
LEWIS W. DOUGLAS,
Chairman, National Board

ERNEST W. GIBSON, National Chairman
8 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

CLARK M. EICHELBERGER,
National Director

Washington (D. C.) Office
907 FIFTEENTH STREET, N.W.

WHY ENGLISH DEFEAT WOULD GIVE SO. AMERICA TO HITLER



Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies

National Headquarters: 8 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Editorial

THE BATTLE FOR BRITAIN

By A. Philip Randolph

Published by the New York Chapter of the
Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies

The Battle for Britain is in full swing again. Thousands of air-planes on both sides are locked in a death struggle for the supremacy of the air. The much advertised blitzkrieg of Der Fuehrer is striking with all of its power.

But this is more than a battle of sinister steel birds of prey. It's a battle of ideas, of philosophies, of ways of life.

What does this Battle for Britain mean to America? What does it mean to the Negro? Does it matter whether Britain lose and Germany triumph?

This question can best be answered by a question, namely, does it matter if Britain, the last stronghold of democracy and liberty fall under the fury and fire, death and destruction of Nazism or not? The question carries its own answer to a civilized and free people.

The answer is, is it a matter of life and death to democracy, and freedom as we know it? If Britain lose, democracy and liberty lose. If Nazism win, a new slavery and barbarism, terrorism and darkness will triumph.

If Hitler win the black tides of reaction, tyranny and despotism, the cult of force, mass murder and espionage will not only sweep away the last vestige of humanity in Europe, but will threaten our American system of democracy and liberty.

Under Hitler, no man is free. He is the victim of fear. Men of independent convictions and liberalism are hunted, haunted and harrassed, only finally to end up in some notorious concentration camp where cruel and inhuman efforts are made to break their spirit and will. Under Hitler, freedom of conscience, the right to worship God according to one's own convictions, is wiped out and the pagan religion of the primitive Germanic tribes is forced upon you.

Under Hitler, there is only one political party. It is Hitler's party, the National Socialist Party. Besides this

party, there is none other. The mere expression of a difference of political opinion with the opinion of Hitler and his National Socialist Party, means persecution, imprisonment, and perhaps, death.

It is of the essence of dictatorship that the word of the dictator is law. It is supposed to be omniscient, omnipresent and omnipotent. He can do no wrong. He is to be regarded and accepted as the paragon of all wisdom and truth and right.

And he employs force and murder to compel obedience and worship of his person and word.

But this is not so in Britain. In Britain, men and women are relatively free. They are free to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience. They are free to express their opinion on economic, political and social problems. They are free to vote for the political party of their choice.

How will Nazism affect the Negro? Hitler's own statement on the Negro in Mein Kampf is sufficient answer. What does he say? He alludes to the Negro as *half ape*. In other words, Negroes, in the judgment of the German Dictator are not even *off human*. If they are not regarded as human, it is logical to assume that they are not entitled to the treatment of human beings. Hence, under the Austrian Corporal, Negroes would be re-slaved and put upon the status of chattel property.

What of Britain and the Negro?

Now, we have no illusions about the attitude Great Britain has maintained toward the Negroes in particular and the darker races in general. They have been deceived, betrayed and oppressed by Britain. No one can question this fact. Great Britain has employed the technique of divide and rule.

But under British rule, Negroes, are, at least, regarded as *human beings*. In the British colonies, Negroes are making some progress. It may be

slow, but it is true. While no one denies the fact that they don't get their rights, they are more and more securing the right to fight for their rights.

In England, Negroes are admitted to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Could a Negro go to any kind of school in Germany? We should say not. But even assuming that Negroes did not possess any rights in the British empire, it would still be to the interest of the Negro people to support the cause of Great Britain, because she is fighting for the preservation of the democratic system under which alone Negroes can hope for the ultimate status of free men. England represents, with the passing of Czechoslovakia and France, the only center of democracy left in Europe. If England should fall, it will constitute a definite threat to our democratic order here.

This is why Negroes should help Great Britain win, and strive for the downfall of Hitler and Nazism. It is enlightened self interest. Negroes don't want Britain to win merely because they love her, but because they love themselves; because they love the democratic way of life and the status of human beings.

It is for these reasons, that it is to the interest of America and the Negro people that all aid, short of America going to war, should be given to Great Britain. Air-planes, Destroyers and even battleships should be given to England now to help her win the war. And if Great Britain is given munitions, planes and destroyers, she will win.

If Britain win, it will be the greatest blow which can be dealt dictatorship, Fascists, Nazis and Communists.

X-D 742

.U5C6 #89

IF YOU WANT TO HELP STOP HITLER — DO THIS NOW

1. Send the following message, or a similar message in your own words, *today*, in the form of a letter, telegram or postcard, to each of the three individuals indicated below.
2. Get nine friends to do likewise.

HERE IS THE SUGGESTED MESSAGE: (Letter, Telegram or Post-Card)

"As a citizen, I earnestly urge you to give all possible aid in assuring immediate dispatch, to Britain, of twenty-five Flying Fortresses, twenty torpedo boats, and as many combat and pursuit planes as possible."

HERE ARE THE THREE TO WHOM TO SEND IT:

THE PRESIDENT
The White House
Washington, D. C.

THE HON. ALBEN W. BARKLEY
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

THE HON. SAM RAYBURN
House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

SEND IT TODAY:

Hitler's blitzkrieg is reaching its full fury. Invasion of Britain may be only a matter of days or hours. When even minutes count, these planes and boats may be the only way in which we can help Britain, our first line of defense, to resist destruction by air and invasion by sea. Send your message *today* to Washington. Get nine friends to do likewise *before this week is up*.

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA BY AIDING THE ALLIES

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, National Chairman

COMMITTEE	TO	DEFEND	AMERICA	BY	AIDING	THE	ALLIES
National Headquarters			8 West 40th Street				New York, N. Y.

LITERATURE AND MATERIALS

Unless otherwise noted materials listed here can be obtained from National Headquarters by filling in the right-hand columns on this form and returning it to National Headquarters. Checks should accompany orders if possible.

Unit costs include shipment by parcel post, but do not include cost of air express. Costs are subject to change.

IMPORTANT: MATERIAL ON THE LEASE-LEND BILLACT NOW

No. ordered:

Gray and blue flyer, 8½ X 11 inches, lists 3 ways to help pass HR 1776; with quotes on the bill from prominent persons.

No charge.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE LEASE-LEND BILL

Buff and blue flyer, 8½ X 11 inches, states precisely what the bill does and does not provide. A good answer to critics. No charge.

WASHINGTON OFFICE INFORMATION LETTER

Up-to-the-minute information on HR 1776, its provisions and progress. In mimeographed form. Single copies automatically forwarded to chapters. Additional copies in quantity: \$3. per hundred. Order only from: Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, 907 - 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

OTHER NEW MATERIALTHE DANGER WE FACE AGAINST DICTATORS, by Alfred

E. Smith. 6-page leaflet reprinted from the address delivered over CBS January 10. 9 X 4 inches.

75¢ per 100

Unit Cost	Number Ordered	Cost of Order
	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

WHY, by Henry F. Fringle. 48-page pamphlet in question and answer form covering all phases of the international situation as it relates to the U.S.A.

5¢ per copy

NEW NAVAL CHART.

Why An English Defeat Would Give South America To Hitler. Shows the difficulties of American defense of the western hemisphere in the event of a Hitler victory. 8½ X 11 inches.

No charge

*Do not order this item from National Headquarters, and do not use this blank in ordering it.

To Save America's First Line of Defense

ACT NOW

The President's plan for sweeping and effective aid to Britain and the Allies is embodied in the Lease-Lend Bill, H.R. 1776. This bill is now before Congress.

Opinion polls show that 68% of the American people believe that our future safety depends upon a British victory, but powerful forces are being mobilized to cripple this bill, or to delay it so long that its enactment would be worthless.

Those who oppose appeasement and isolation, those who believe that aid to the Allies is the best way to keep the war from our shores, **MUST** make themselves heard

IN THESE WAYS

1. Write or wire your Senators and Congressmen urging the speedy passage of the Lease-Lend Bill, H.R. 1776.
2. Get the organizations of which you are a member to adopt resolutions supporting the bill, and send the resolutions to your Senators and Congressmen.
3. Write the editors of your local papers in support of the President's plan for aiding Britain and the Allies, and in support of H.R. 1776.

While the value of H.R. 1776 is not threatened by such an amendment as the proposed time limit on its operation, serious danger does lie in the possibility of a filibuster or other obstructive tactics which may delay the measure beyond the time needed for thoughtful study and debate. Urge all speed that is consistent with proper consideration of the bill.

Let yourself be heard in Washington no matter how often or how recently you have been heard before. If your elected representatives favor aiding the Allies, let them know that you will back them up; it will help them in discussing the bill with others. If your elected representatives are opposed to aiding the Allies, let them know they do so against your wishes; it will soften the bitterness of their attacks.

THE COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA BY AIDING THE ALLIES

ERNEST W. GIBSON, *National Chairman*

8 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.

D753

x-D 742, U5C6

#93

AMERICANS OVERWHELMINGLY FAVOR SENDING DESTROYERS

Gallup poll shows 62% for and only 38% against -- and this before
they knew we might gain in return naval and air bases greatly needed
for our defense of the Western Hemisphere!

DESTROYERS' SALE BACKED IN SURVEY

**62 and 61% of Voters on Two
Separate Questions Favor
Transfer, Gallup Says**

SAY BRITISH FIGHT FOR US

**Opponents Divided Over Our
Own Needs and Offense to
Hitler—8% Undecided**

More than 60 per cent of the persons of the United States who expressed opinions in a nation-wide survey conducted by the American Institute of Public Opinion, of which Dr. George Gallup is director, are in favor of the sale of fifty "over-age" United States destroyers to Great Britain, according to nearly complete returns. The results of the survey, which was conducted while the question of selling the destroyers was being widely discussed in the newspapers, were made public yesterday.

Within a few days after General John J. Pershing put the proposal forwarded two weeks ago, the institute put the issue before the American public for its vote in a cross-section survey from coast to coast. Each State was "sampled" in the survey, and all groups in the voting population represented.

"The question covering the issue was worded in two different ways," the institute reported, "and each version was put to a separate, but comparable, cross-section of voters. The two wordings brought almost exactly the same result.

"The first was:

"General Pershing says the United States should sell to England fifty of our destroyer ships which were built during the last World War and are now being put

back in service. Do you approve or disapprove of our government selling these destroyers to England?"

"Those expressing an opinion

voted:

"Approve Sale 62%

"Disapprove 38

"The other question was worded

as follows:

"England needs destroyer ships to replace those which have been damaged or sunk. The United States has some destroyers which were built during the last World War and are now being put back in active service. Do you think we should sell some of these ships to England?"

Yes..... 61%

No..... 39

"On each question approximately one voter in every eleven expressed no opinion or was undecided. On the first question the undecided vote was 8 per cent, on the second, 9 per cent.

"The proposed sale of destroyers has precipitated sharp controversy, with lawyers debating its legality and military experts and commentators its wisdom," the institute says.

"The voting public has, of course, no special, expert knowledge of naval requirements or strategy. But in institute surveys for the last two years or more the voting public has consistently favored all possible aid to the British, short of actually going to war.

"Less than a month ago an institute survey found that a majority of voters believed additional ways should be found to help the British in their present crisis.

"In today's study the great majority of voters, in explaining the reason for their attitude, declare simply, 'England is fighting our battle.'

"Those opposed to the sale divide about equally into 'two groups'—those who say the United States needs the destroyers herself and those who say the sale 'would be an act of war and might make Hitler angry.'

"Every section of the country votes for the sale. As has been the case on nearly every question connected with aiding England and preparing for defense, the South votes more strongly for the sale of destroyers than any other section."

Write or telegraph the President, your Senator and your Congressman to act now to sell
our surplus over-age destroyers to Great Britain!

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA BY AIDING THE ALLIES

8 WEST 40TH STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y.

A-10742
.4566
#94

AMERICANS OVERWHELMINGLY

FAVOR SENDING DESTROYERS

Gallup poll shows 62% for and only 38% against -- and this before
they knew we might gain in return naval and air bases greatly needed
for our defense of the Western Hemisphere!

DESTROYERS' SALE BACKED IN SURVEY

**62 and 61% of Voters on Two
Separate Questions Favor
Transfer, Gallup Says**

SAY BRITISH FIGHT FOR US

**Opponents Divided Over Our
Own Needs and Offense to
Hitler—8% Undecided**

More than 60 per cent of the persons of the United States who expressed opinions in a nation-wide survey conducted by the American Institute of Public Opinion, of which Dr. George Gallup is director, are in favor of the sale of fifty "over-age" United States destroyers to Great Britain, according to nearly complete returns. The results of the survey, which was conducted while the question of selling the destroyers was being widely discussed in the newspapers, were made public yesterday.

Within a few days after General John J. Pershing put the proposal forwarded two weeks ago, the institute put the issue before the American public for its vote in a cross-section survey from coast to coast. Each State was "sampled" in the survey, and all groups in the voting population represented.

"The question covering the issue was worded in two different ways," the institute reported, "and each version was put to a separate, but comparable, cross-section of voters. The two wordings brought almost exactly the same result.

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COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA BY AIDING THE ALLIES

8 WEST 40TH STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y.

From: Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies
8 West 40 Street Defeating the Axis Powers
New York, N. Y. Developing Means For Permanent Peace

15-0142
4506
#95

LONGacre 5-2100

FOR RELEASE FRIDAY, AUGUST 15

In their joint statement, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill "have blanketed Hitler's appeasement offensive in advance," according to Clark M. Eichelberger, acting chairman of the Committee to Defend America.

The American President and the British Prime Minister "have put over against Hitler's so-called 'new order,' which is an order of human slavery and degradation, a democratic concept of an order of security and social justice for all nations and peoples," declared Mr. Eichelberger's statement, which was issued at the headquarters of the Committee to Defend America here tonight (Thursday).

The text of the statement follows:

"The President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain in their momentous and courageous conference have raised the curtain of the future and have given the world the general principles of the world order which a democratic victory will make possible.

"By so doing they have blanketed Hitler's appeasement offensive in advance; they have put over against Hitler's so-called ~~new~~ new order,' which is an order of human slavery and degradation, a democratic concept of an order of security and social justice for all nations and peoples.

"To the conquered peoples the heads of the two great democracies hold out the prospect of restoration of their national life. To those nations resisting aggression there is now defined the general framework of the kind of a world that their victory will bring about.

(more)

X-742
.45C6 #96

From: Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies
8 West 40 Street Defeating the Axis Powers and
New York, N. Y. Developing Means for Permanent
Peace
Longacre 5-2100

FOR RELEASE SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13

The following statement was issued at the headquarters of the Committee to Defend America last night (Friday).

We have been loathe to believe that Charles A. Lindbergh was other than a misguided man, who sincerely thinks that isolation is the best protection for American democracy; that appeasement is necessary because of Hitler's strength. But after his Des Moines speech Thursday evening, we are reluctantly forced to conclude that there is some justification for those who feel that he has Fascist sympathies.

One of the cruelest and most used methods of the Nazis is to lay blame for misfortune on the shoulders of the Jewish people and whip up hatred against them. In the United States this is one of the most deplored of all the atrocious Nazi practices. Nothing is more repugnant to American ideals than anti-Semitism, which is a cardinal principle of Nazi-Fascism.

At Des Moines Mr. Lindbergh said that "The three most important groups which have been pressing this country toward war are the British, the Jewish and the Roosevelt Administration." In a declaration of this kind, under present circumstances, the mention of the Jewish people stands out like a sore thumb.

Mr. Lindbergh may say that "No person with a sense of the dignity of mankind can condone the persecution of the Jewish race in Germany." But he should know that this persecution was brought about in Germany by exactly the kind of thing that he said at Des Moines.

Pershing's
Security
Broadcast

Pershing's Warning

X-D 742

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#97

Fellow citizens? I am speaking tonight because I consider it my duty. It is my duty to tell you that in my opinion we face problems of the utmost seriousness, that all the things we hold most dear are gravely threatened.

I must tell you that we can defend them only if we make up our minds now to speak the truth without concealment, if we make up our minds to face the truth without flinching, if we make up our minds to act upon the truth without hesitating. I think you will believe me when I say that no war was ever prevented by hiding the danger and by arguing that the danger does not exist.

The men who are best qualified to know what is going on in Europe, and in Asia, and in this hemisphere; the men whose business it is to know the facts, are very nearly unanimous in believing what I am saying to you tonight: That grave danger for us lurks in the present world situation.

So the time has come when we must rise up as a united people to make secure our country's independence and our great inheritance of constitutional liberty.

More than half the world is ruled by men who despise the American idea and have sworn to destroy it. They know that while the one great power remains independent and free, because it is strong and is brave, they can never crush finally the people they have conquered.

The example of liberty here will always continue to inspire the resistance to tyranny over there. They are fanatical, they are strong, they are efficient and they are ruthless.

Cites Failure of Appeasement

Eight nations have tried to appease them. The appeasers of eight nations are dead or in jail, or discredited, and ruined. In seven of these eight nations the appeasers who would not take the danger seriously, who would not prepare when there was still time, have led their countries into disaster.

It is not hysterical to insist that democracy and liberty are threatened. Democracy and liberty have been overthrown on the continent of Europe. Once the British are left to defend democracy and liberty in Europe, By sending help to the British we can still hope with confidence to keep the war on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean, where the enemies of liberty, if possible, should be defeated.

But some are bold about what they would do tomorrow, if Great Britain is defeated and the war comes to this hemisphere. I say to you, solemnly, that today may be forever too late to keep war from the Americas. Today may be the last time when, by measures short of war, we can still prevent war.

Here's What An American Hero Tells the Country to Do:

"No war was ever prevented by arguing the danger does not exist . . . More than half the world is ruled by men who despise the American idea and have sworn to destroy it . . . It is not hysterical to insist that democracy and liberty are threatened . . . By sending help to the British we can still hope with confidence to keep the war on the other side of the Atlantic . . . Today may be the last time when, by measures short of war, we can still prevent war . . . We must be ready to meet force with a stronger force . . . It is my duty to warn you that the British navy needs destroyers . . . If there is anything we can do to save the British fleet we shall be failing in our duty to America if we do not do it . . ."

We must be ready to meet force with a stronger force. We must make ourselves strong by building up our Army and Navy, and the establishment of the principle of universal selective service, which means merely that the men needed are chosen by lot.

And I am telling you tonight, because it is my duty to warn you before it is too late, that the British Navy needs destroyers and small craft to convoy merchant ships, to escort its warships, and hunt submarines, and to repel invasion.

We have an immense reserve of destroyers left over from the other war, and in a few months the British will be completing a large number of destroyers of their own. The most critical time, therefore, is the next few weeks or months. If there is anything we can do to save the British fleet during that time we shall be failing in our duty to America if we do not do it.

Urges Aid for Britain

If a proper method can be found, America will safeguard her freedom and security by making available to the British or Cana-

dian governments at least fifty of the over-age destroyers, which are left from the days of the World War. If the destroyers help save the British fleet they may save us from the danger and hardship of another war.

Americans should not shrink from duty because of probable hazards. I know that many sincere patriots are frightened at the thought of even the smallest act, because they think such acts would lead us closer to the day when another American Expeditionary Force sets sail for Europe.

Opposes Sending Troops

It is my opinion that in this war it would be absolutely folly even to consider sending another expeditionary force. No one is considering it, and those who may say that any one is considering it are deceiving themselves and deceiving you.

We must have the strength of character to face the truth. Foremost among the truths, which we will ignore at our peril, is that the time needed to build our own defenses may be lengthened if we

have the courage to make the small, but important contribution which is still within our power toward the sustaining of the British defense.

A new kind of war is loose in the world, fought with all weapons, including treason, and fought most insidiously during what some of our countrymen call peace time. It is a war against a civilization that we know; it is a revolution against the values which we have cherished, and which we wish our children to cherish in the future. It is a revolution that denies the dignity of men, and which banishes the hope of brotherhood and comradeship on earth.

We can see it developing right before our very eyes. It must be faced with daring and with devotion. We must lift up our hearts. We must reaffirm our noble tradition. We must make ourselves so strong that the tradition we live by shall not perish from the earth.

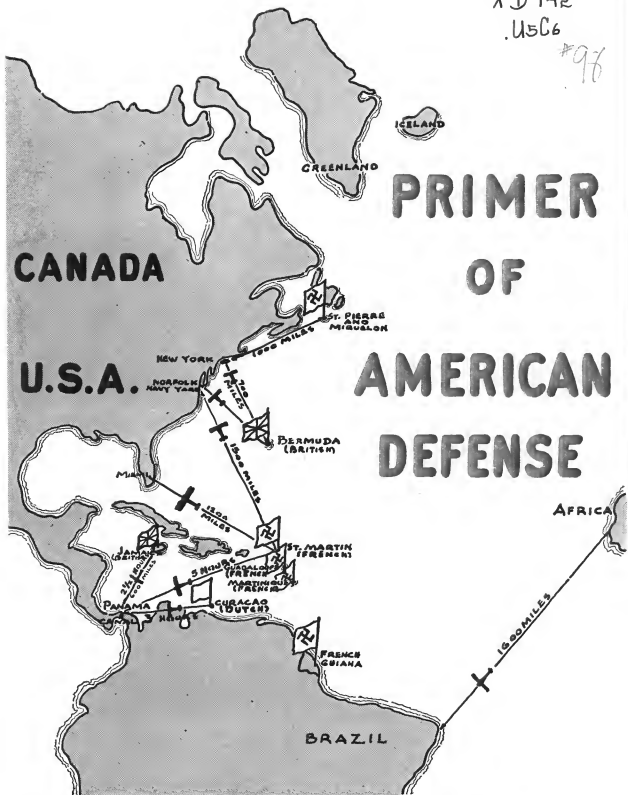
I thank you.

Write or telegraph the President, your Senator and your Congressman to act now to sell our surplus over-age destroyers to Great Britain!

COMMITTEE TO DEFEND AMERICA BY AIDING THE ALLIES

8 WEST 40TH STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y.



X-0 742
USC6. # 99

Box # 79A

STOP HITLER NOW!

WE AMERICANS have naturally wished to keep out of this war —to take no steps which might lead us in. But —

We now know that every step the French and British fall back brings war and world revolution closer to US—our country, our institutions, our homes, our hopes for peace.

Hitler is striking with all the terrible force at his command. His is a desperate gamble, and the stakes are nothing less than domination of the whole human race.

If Hitler wins in Europe—if the strength of the British and French armies and navies is forever broken—the United States will find itself alone in a barbaric world—a world ruled by Nazis, with "spheres of influence" assigned to their totalitarian allies. However

different the dictatorships may be, racially, they all agree on one primary objective: "*Democracy must be wiped from the face of the earth.*"

The world will be placed on a permanent war footing. Our country will have to pile armaments upon armaments to maintain even the illusion of security. We shall have no other business, no other aim in life, but primitive self-defense. We shall exist only under martial law—or the law of the jungle. Our economic structure will have to be adjusted to that of our gangster competitors. We shall have to change ourselves from easy-going individuals into a "dynamic race."

"*Government of the people, by the people, for the people*"—if Hitler wins, this will be the discarded ideal of a decayed civilization.